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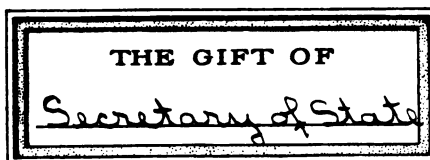
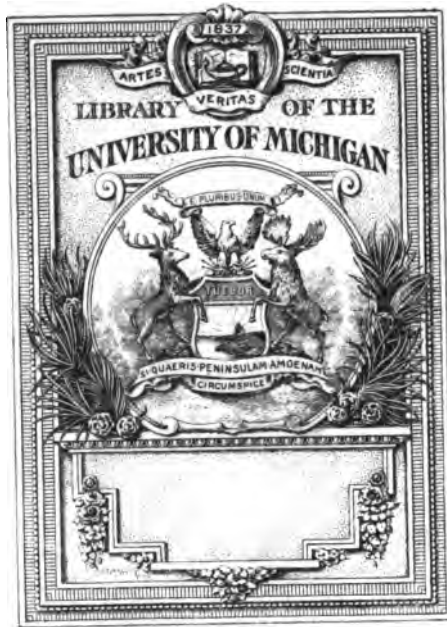
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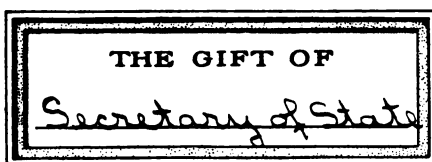
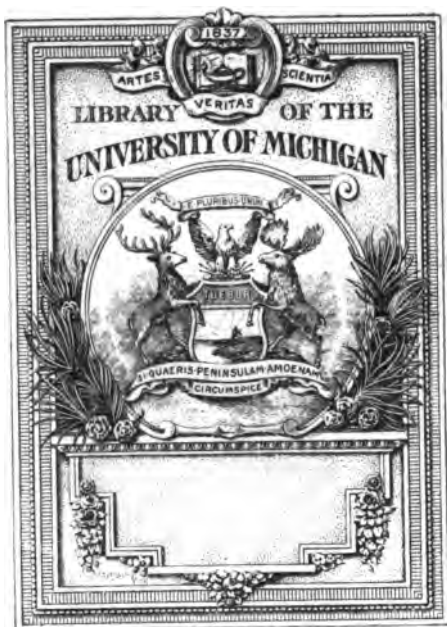
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF INDIANA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1903,

AND

STATISTICAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

**WIL. B. BEYFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1904.**

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF INDIANA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1903,

AND

STATISTICAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

**WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1904.**

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 29, 1903. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State
for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 29, 1903. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the
State Treasury, contains no statement.

D. E. SHERRICK,
Auditor of State.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted
to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commis-
sioners of Public Printing and Binding.

GEO. B. LOCKWOOD,
Private Secretary.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, June
27, 1904.

DANIEL E. STORMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer this 27th day of
June, 1904.

THOS. J. CARTER,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM N. WISHARD, M. D., President.....Indianapolis.
CLARK COOK, M. D., Vice-President.....Fowler.
CHARLES M. EISENBEISS, M. D.....Indianapolis.
T. HENRY DAVIS, M. DRichmond.
J. N. HURTY, M. D., Phar. D., Secretary.....Indianapolis.

REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1903.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

HON. WINFIELD T. DUBBIN, *Governor of Indiana:*

The State Board of Health herewith respectfully presents its Twenty-second Annual Report, which is for the year ending October 31, 1903:

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The four regular quarterly meetings of the Board were held in their respective quarterly periods, and in addition special meetings were held as follows: June 12th, June 25th, September 1st, of 1903. An account of the acts and work of the Board for the year are set forth in the minutes of the above four regular and three special meetings, which minutes are presented herewith. The fiscal report is appended, as is also a report of the transactions of the Annual Meeting of Health Officers of the State.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics, which are collected and reported for the calendar year, can not be given until the year expires, December 31, 1903. It will then take sixty, or more likely ninety, days in order to tabulate and analyze them. The mortality statistics are

carefully collected and are now known to be very accurate. Every death is reported, and is recorded in the locality in which it occurs, and each original death certificate is preserved in the archives of the State Board, where at any time citizens may procure, without fee, transcripts when needed to secure insurance and pensions and to settle estates. The State Board also, as the law commands, "studies the vital statistics, and endeavors to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of deaths and sickness among the people."

EPIDEMICS.

The epidemic of smallpox which began in 1899 still continues. In January and February of this year in Indianapolis the mortality was 16.7 per cent., and at Mishawaka, Knightstown and Frankfort it was 22 per cent. For the whole state the mortality can not be given until the end of the year, but for the ten months ended October 31st the following table shows the status:

MONTHS.	1902.		1903.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
January.....	462	5	921	50
February.....	596	3	889	50
March.....	832	2	873	28
April.....	878	6	590	21
May.....	692	1	579	10
June.....	570	2	252	4
July.....	502	15	104	4
August.....	245	2	129	12
September.....	219	3	68	2
October.....	298	19	334	1
Total.....	5,294	58	4,739	182

Death rate—1902, 1.09 per cent.; 1903, 3.8 per cent.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever, also typhoid fever, show a decrease to date as compared with the same months last year, while consumption and pneumonia show a slight increase.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In accordance with the law which makes it the duty of the State Board to make such recommendations as may seem proper, we respectfully suggest as follows:

A STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

We recommend that a laboratory be established at Indianapolis under the charge and direction of the State Board of Health, to be called "The State Laboratory of Hygiene." The laboratory would be used for making sanitary analyses necessary in the work of tracing the cause and origin of diseases, also for making examinations of diphtheria cultures, examinations of sputum, blood, etc., for the purpose of settling diagnoses, that cure and prevention may be promptly applied. A third use of the laboratory would be to make analyses of foods and drugs, which is the first step necessary in the enforcement of the pure food and drug law. A laboratory devoted to the above purpose should be located at Indianapolis under the charge of the State Board of Health, because the enforcement of the health and food laws is placed upon said Board. The laboratory should be presided over by skilled men, who should give all of their time and energies to their work. All of the States bounding Indiana have State laboratories, and likewise, almost all of the Northern and a few of the Southern States. In this respect, therefore, Indiana is behind.

SANITARY SCHOOLHOUSES AND TEACHING HYGIENE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We suggest a statute requiring that all schoolhouses hereafter built shall conform to natural sanitary laws; also that the act should contain a clause requiring that hygiene be taught in the public schools. Not less than 10 per cent. of the school moneys are now wasted on account of unsanitary schoolhouses, in which start most of our epidemics and in which are laid the foundations in many for consumption and other diseases in after life. Massachusetts, Michigan and other States have statutes of the character we propose, and better health and progress among the school children has thus been secured.

A STATE HOSPITAL FOR INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES.

Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island have provided State Hospitals for Consumptives, and Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan and other States are considering the matter. Both hu-

manity and economy demand such institutions in every State. At present, fully 1,000 indigent consumptives are being cared for at public expense in Indiana, but in such way as to spread the disease and not restore to health a single patient. The proposition to establish a State Hospital for Indigent Consumptives is not one to spend more money, but is clearly a measure to more wisely expend the money now devoted to caring for these unfortunates.

We believe that all of these recommendations are wise, and would, if put in force by the State, save money to the people and materially promote the public happiness.

[Signed]

WILLIAM N. WISHARD, President.

CLARK COOK, Vice-President.

CHARLES M. EISENBEISS.

T. HENRY DAVIS.

J. N. HURTY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

By appropriation \$6,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1902.		
Nov. 5.	Geo. F. McGinnis, Postmaster.....	\$50 00
" 12.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	14 00
" 12.	J. H. Forrest, attending Board meeting.....	15 15
" 12.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting.....	10 00
" 12.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	16 50
Dec. 1.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	35 00
" 1.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Anne Hurty, clerical services.....	15 00
" 18.	Geo. F. McGinnis, Postmaster, stamps.....	50 00
1903.		
Jan. 1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	35 00
" 1.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Anne Hurty, clerical services.....	15 00
" 9.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting.....	10 00
" 9.	J. H. Forrest, attending Board meeting.....	23 15
" 9.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	14 70
" 9.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	17 00
" 9.	United States Express Co., expressage.....	55
" 9.	New Telephone Co., rental and tolls.....	23 86
" 9.	American Toilet Supply Co., laundry.....	2 25
" 9.	Central Union Telephone Co., rental and tolls.....	23 04
" 9.	Wm. B. Burford, printing and stationery.....	115 77
" 9.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	4 10
" 9.	Editor Sanitarian, subscription, five copies.....	20 00
" 9.	Journal Applied Mic. and Laboratory Methods, sub- scription	1 00
" 9.	J. N. Hurty, Secretary, expenses.....	125 58
" 12.	W. N. Wishard, to Louisville, account smallpox.....	7 00
" 12.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting.....	10 00
" 12.	J. R. Francis, vaccine.....	27 45
" 12.	Cauble & Batt, photographs of schoolhouse.....	1 25
" 13.	J. H. Forrest, per diem, two days.....	24 65
" 13.	Anne Hurty, clerical services.....	15 00
" 22.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, postage.....	50 00
" 31.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
" 31.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 31.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 31.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	35 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

1903.		
Feb.	28.	Anne Hurty, clerical services..... \$15 00
"	28.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services..... 35 00
"	28.	Maude Linn, clerical services..... 45 00
"	28.	Eva Campbell, clerical services..... 50 00
"	28.	May Stuart, clerical services..... 50 00
Mar.	3.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps..... 50 00
Apr.	1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services..... 35 00
"	1.	Maude Linn, clerical services..... 45 00
"	1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services..... 20 00
"	1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services..... 50 00
"	1.	May Stuart, clerical services..... 50 00
"	3.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams..... 15 18
"	3.	American Toilet Supply Co., laundry..... 2 25
"	3.	Wm. B. Burford, printing and stationery..... 431 13
"	3.	J. N. Hurty, Secretary, expenses..... 97 68
"	3.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting..... 10 00
"	3.	J. H. Forrest, expenses..... 49 95
"	3.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting..... 14 20
"	3.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting..... 19 20
"	3.	L. E. Morrison & Co., one bag..... 7 00
"	3.	New Telephone Co., rental and tolls..... 17 51
"	3.	United States Express Co., expressage..... 30
"	3.	Frank M. Lacey, prints..... 5 40
"	3.	Arthur Mays, taking pictures..... 10 00
"	3.	Pettis Dry Goods Co., soap..... 1 04
"	3.	Central Union Telephone Co., rental and tolls..... 31 35
"	3.	E. T. Coney, agent, vaccine..... 24 45
"	1.	Joe A. Downey, Postal Guide..... 2 50
"	17.	Geo. F. McGinnis, Postmaster, stamps..... 50 00
May	1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services..... 35 00
"	1.	Maude Linn, clerical services..... 45 00
"	1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services..... 40 00
"	1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services..... 50 00
"	1.	May Stuart, clerical services..... 50 00
June	1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services..... 50 00
"	1.	May Stuart, clerical services..... 50 00
"	1.	Maude Linn, clerical services..... 45 00
"	1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services..... 40 00
"	1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services..... 35 00
"	12.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps..... 50 00
"	12.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting..... 10 00
"	12.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting..... 17 00
"	12.	C. M. Eisenbeiss, attending Board meeting..... 21 00
"	12.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting..... 14 20
"	25.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps..... 50 00
"	26.	W. A. Evans, expenses attending Health Officers' meet- ing..... 24 50
"	26.	C. M. Eisenbeiss, attending Board meeting..... 33 50

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

1903.		
June 26.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	\$29 00
" 26.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	26 40
" 26.	Severance Bufrage, expenses attending Health Officers' meeting	20 82
July 1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services.....	40 00
" 1.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	35 00
" 1.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
" 1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 10.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	16 00
" 10.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	13 70
" 10.	C. M. Eisenbeiss, attending Board meeting.....	21 00
" 10.	Frank M. Lacey, prints.....	3 00
" 10.	J. N. Hurty, Secretary, expenses.....	44 18
" 10.	New Telephone Co., rental and tolls.....	19 30
" 10.	Wm. B. Burford, printing and stationery.....	175 80
" 10.	Bass & Woodworth, lantern slides.....	7 20
" 10.	Dr. C. E. Ferguson, services Health Officers' meeting..	5 00
" 10.	Pettis Dry Goods Co., soap.....	1 33
" 10.	American Toilet Supply Co., laundry.....	2 25
" 10.	J. A. Egan, Treasurer, dues State and Prov. Boards of Health	10 00
" 10.	Dr. A. W. Brayton, services Health Officers' meeting..	5 00
" 10.	Dr. W. C. White, services Health Officers' meeting....	5 00
" 10.	Indianapolis Calcium Light Co., stereoptican show....	5 50
" 29.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps.....	100 00
Aug. 1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 1.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
Sept. 1.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 1.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
" 1.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	45 00
" 1.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services.....	40 00
" 1.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	17 00
" 1.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	14 20
" 1.	C. M. Eisenbeiss, attending Board meeting.....	21 50
" 8.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps.....	50 00
" 15.	Inez Bonbrake, clerical services.....	20 00
" 30.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
" 30.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 30.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	45 00
" 30.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
Oct. 12.	D. McA. Williams, Postmaster, stamps.....	50 05
" 12.	C. M. Eisenbeiss, attending Board meeting.....	21 50
" 12.	T. Henry Davis, attending Board meeting.....	13 70

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

1903.

Oct. 12.	Clark Cook, attending Board meeting.....	\$16 75
" 12.	W. N. Wishard, attending Board meeting.....	10 00
" 12.	Wm. B. Burford, printing and stationery.....	372 69
" 12.	J. L. Anderson, expenses.....	10 82
" 12.	Bobbs-Merrill Co., book.....	1 00
" 12.	Parke, Davis & Co., formaldehyde.....	2 75
" 12.	American Toilet Supply Co., laundry.....	2 25
" 12.	Central Union Telephone Co., rental and tolls.....	54 45
" 12.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	9 77
" 12.	British Food Journal, subscription.....	1 83
" 12.	J. N. Hurty, expenses.....	59 97
" 12.	New Telephone Co., rental and tolls.....	16 15
" 12.	U. S. Express Co., expressage.....	25
" 12.	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., repairs.....	3 55
" 12.	American Medicine Publishing Co., subscription.....	5 00
" 19.	New Jersey School-Church Furniture Co., cabinet.....	20 00
" 20.	J. L. Anderson, expenses.....	13 30
" 29.	Wm. B. Burford, printing and stationery.....	261 65
" 31.	Maud Hoffman, clerical services.....	45 00
" 31.	Maude Linn, clerical services.....	45 00
" 31.	Eva Campbell, clerical services.....	50 00
" 31.	May Stuart, clerical services.....	50 00
" 31.	Clark Cook, expenses.....	84 40
" 31.	J. N. Hurty, expenses.....	87 50
Total		\$5,928 85
Balance reverted to fund.....		71 15
Total		\$6,000 00

SUMMARY.

Total receipts for year.....	\$9,400 00
Secretary's salary for one year.....	\$2,400 00
Clerk's salary for one year.....	1,000 00
Office appropriation	6,000 00
Total	\$9,400 00

MINUTES AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

FIRST QUARTER.

October, November and December, 1902.

SPECIAL MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, November 12, 1902.

Present: Drs. Forrest, Davis, Cook, Wishard and Hurty.

Object: This special session was called because the Governor had invited the members to a conference concerning public health matters, and it was thought advisable to seize upon the occasion to take action in regard to the proposed conference of State Boards of Health with the Chief of the United States Marine Hospital and Public Health Service in regard to plague in the United States, and also to appoint a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at New Orleans.

By Dr. Davis:

Whereas, The plague situation in the United States seems to be growing more serious daily, therefore it is

Resolved, That the Indiana State Board of Health respectfully requests Surgeon-General Wyman, Chief of the United States Marine Hospital and Public Health Service that all State health authorities be called in conference with him at such time and place as may seem proper to consider plague in the United States.

Unanimously carried.

Ordered, That the Secretary shall attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in New Orleans December 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1902, to represent the State Board of Health.

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, January 9, 1903.

Present: Drs. Davis, Cook, Hurty, Wishard, Forrest.

President Forrest in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary's report read and ordered spread of record.

REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

The office work was conducted as usual. The vital statistics have been collected and the monthly tabulations are now being made for the quarter. The Bulletin has been promptly issued, and I am glad to report it is in constant demand by persons who have not heretofore been on the mailing list.

The Secretary made six visits, as follows:

November 1st, Parker City, account of smallpox.

November 8th, Fairmount, account of smallpox.

November 22d, Templeton, account of smallpox.

November 24th, Guilford, account of typhoid.

November 25th, Lebanon, account of smallpox.

November 28th, Milltown, account of lecture.

December 5th, New Orleans, to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Full detailed accounts of these visits are appended.

November 1st, Parker City.—In answer to a telephone message from the chairman of the town board of Parker City, seconded by the health officer, Dr. A. G. Rogers, I visited the said town on November 1st. Smallpox had broken out there and the usual conditions existed, namely, some physicians denied it was smallpox and others contended that it was. I saw three cases of typical smallpox, one of them extra severe. The town board was called together and I instructed them, as usual, in their duties and the law. They promised prompt action would be taken, and I know that energetic work has been done. Free vaccination was offered and a special health order covering the situation was passed.

November 8th, Fairmount.—I received a telephone message from the health officer of Fairmount on November 7th, requesting

the aid of the State Board of Health on account of smallpox. I accordingly went to Fairmount on November 8th, and upon investigation found that smallpox in mild form had prevailed there for at least two months. At the time of my visit it was more virulent, and it was this fact that caused the alarm. The usual instructions were given to the town board, which was very much interested, and which promised to take prompt action. Free vaccination was offered. I have learned since that the disease was completely extinguished for a while, but has reappeared among the unvaccinated.

November 27th, Templeton.—A telephone message was received from Templeton from the health officer, saying he was in trouble, because he knew full well that smallpox existed, but he was the only physician in the town that diagnosed the disease as smallpox. He feared unless he got the aid of the State Board of Health that the people would not take the proper precautions. Accordingly, on November 22d I went to Templeton and with the town health officer visited the case in question. There was no doubt about it being smallpox, and so the fact was announced. The town board met and I addressed them upon the situation, making the usual recommendations, all of which were adopted. Two cases appeared afterward in the patient's family, but no other cases so far have been reported.

November 24th, Guilford.—On November 24th, upon solicitation of Dr. W. A. Schooley, a resident of Guilford, and upon solicitation of Dr. Fagaly, health officer of Dearborn County, I visited Guilford. The cause of the visit was typhoid fever. Guilford is a town of about 300 inhabitants, in the northern part of Dearborn County. It is situated on a hillside. The first case appeared there August 23d. Frank Elliott, a telegrapher, came home sick, his parents living at Guilford. The case was first diagnosed malaria, and no precautions were taken to disinfect the dejecta. For this reason it is supposed the well became infected, as it very likely could be, from the location of the vault and the well. Water was carried by neighbors from this well for household use, and it is supposed by that means the disease was distributed over the town. Dr. Schooley himself came down on the 18th of September, and at the time of my visit there were six cases in his family. His own well had become infected. Thirty-one school

children had been attacked since October 31st, and all drank water from Vogel's well. The schoolhouse is on the side of the hill and all efforts to secure water in the schoolhouse grounds had failed, and for this reason water for the pupils is carried from what is termed "the Vogel well." The Vogel well adjoins the house of Elliott, where the first case appeared, and Mrs. Vogel had also suffered from typhoid fever. The Vogel well is thirty feet from the vault and at the bottom of the hill. In Guilford, and within a radius of one and one-half miles, there have been forty-five cases since August 23d, and the day I visited the town there were thirty-nine sick with the disease. The deaths numbered four.

Eight samples of water were collected from these wells, and I give herewith the results of analyses of said samples:

Sample No. 1. Well of Dr. W. A. Schooley; seven cases of typhoid, no deaths. The chemical analysis of this sample shows it to contain polluting matter of animal origin. The bacteriological test shows it to contain intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found. This water is badly polluted and contains intestinal bacteria.

Sample No. 2. Bottle broken; no analysis made. Mr. Dawson's well.

Sample No. 3. Well of D. B. Leroy; four cases of typhoid, no deaths. The chemical analysis shows this water to be polluted with organic matter of animal origin. The bacteriological test shows the presence of intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found. This water is polluted and contains intestinal bacteria.

Sample No. 4. Well of W. T. Ward; two cases of typhoid, no deaths. The chemical analysis shows this water to be polluted with organic matter of animal origin. The bacteriological test shows that it contains intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found.

Sample No. 5. Well of William Fox; six cases of typhoid fever, one death. The chemical analysis shows this water to contain more polluting matter of animal origin than any of the preceding samples. The chemical test also shows that it is in a high state of fermentation. The bacteriological test shows that it contains intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found.

Sample No. 6. Well of L. Woling; one case of typhoid fever, no deaths. The chemical analysis shows this water to be passable for drinking purposes. There is no evidence of fermentation. Bacteriological tests show that it is free from intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found.

Sample No. 7. Well of S. A. Elliott; three cases of typhoid, no deaths. The chemical analysis shows that this water is polluted with organic matter of animal origin. Fermentation absent. The bacteriological tests show the presence of intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found.

Sample No. 8. Well of C. Vogel; one case of typhoid fever, no death. The chemical analysis shows this water to be polluted with organic matter of animal origin. No fermentation present. Bacteriological tests show it to contain intestinal bacteria. Typhoid bacilli not found.

This was a most unfortunate outbreak of typhoid fever, and had all precautions been taken against the spread of the infection it would not have been necessary to make a record of this unfortunate epidemic.

November 25th, Lebanon.—On November 25th I visited Lebanon on account of smallpox near that place. The health officer, Dr. Fitch, contended the disease was smallpox and two physicians insisted it was not. It was to settle this dispute that I was called. The case was unquestionably smallpox. Two other cases appeared subsequently, and were more severe. The usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread.

November 28th, Milltown.—On November 28th I went to Milltown in order to deliver a lecture to the County Teachers' Association. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, and dealt with the general subject of "Sanitation." I was well received and resolutions of thanks and appreciation were passed. I feel confident these lectures produce good results, for I have had two letters from teachers since this Milltown visit in regard to sanitation. It certainly is encouraging to know that interest has been aroused in this important subject.

December 5th, New Orleans.—December 5th I left Indianapolis for New Orleans to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. This was in accordance with permission previously granted by the Board. The meeting was highly successful in every way. The attendance was about 300. It seems unnecessary here to give the titles of the papers which were read or review any of the discussions; all of that will appear in the annual report of the Society. I met there Surgeon-General Wyman, of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and at his invitation we had a special conference. He wished me to carry his personal regard to the Indiana State Board of Health and deliver his thanks on account of the action of this Board and Indiana health officers in regard to the bubonic plague.

One feature of the meeting it seems to me should be mentioned in this report, and that was the yellow fever symposium. This took place on Thursday, December 11th. There were present Drs. Findley, Ross, Guiteras and Carter. These were the men that conducted the original experiments at Havana which proved conclusively that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes and by no other

means. Dr. Ross read the first paper in the symposium, and was followed by Dr. Guiteras, and then the discussion was carried on by Drs. Carter, Findley and Souchon. It certainly was a notable occasion, and brought forth much enthusiasm, in addition to the profitable knowledge which was secured. The history of the experiments conducted by these gentlemen and all the subjects through which it was finally proven that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes has become a matter of classical history.

During the quarter the Secretary has made, at his own expense, thirty-three water analyses, twelve sputum examinations and sixteen diphtheria examinations. Of the waters examined, twenty-eight were condemned; four of the sputum examinations were negative and eight positive; eight of the diphtheria examinations were negative and eight positive.

The drafts of the laboratory and quarantine bills, as approved by this Board, have been handed, the first to Senator A. D. Ogborn and the second to Hon. A. H. Boulden, who have volunteered and promised to do all in their power to secure their enactment into law.

Communications from the U. S. Interior Department, giving information concerning a hygiene exhibit at Buenos Ayres, April, 1904, and a general exposition of hygienic milk supply to be held at Hamburg, May 2d-10th, 1903, were read and considered. In regard to the same, the Secretary was ordered to make acknowledgment of receipt of the communication, and to state the Indiana State Board of Health regretted it could not send delegates and exhibits.

An official notice from Surgeon-General Wyman that a conference of representatives from State Boards of Health and the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Hospital Service would be held in Washington, D. C., January 11th, 1903, was read and considered. It was ordered that Drs. Cook and Hurty should represent the State Board of Health.

The following petition was read:

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned voters and citizens of Edwardsport, Knox County, Indiana, respectfully present for your careful consideration the following facts relative to the sanitary condition and the prevalence of smallpox existing in this town at the present time.

In this, a town of over 700 population, smallpox has existed continuously for the past six months, and there are at present about thirty cases.

There has been no local health officer here since May, 1902. There is no pretense of maintaining a quarantine, persons passing in and out of the infected houses at will. There are no peace officers in this place at the present time—not even a justice of the peace or constable. The schools are being conducted as usual and the children daily exposed to the contagion.

The County Health Board, though repeatedly informed of the situation here, are unwilling to give any relief.

In this situation, fearing the rapid spread of the pestilence and our lack of effective means of combating its increase, we appeal to you and pray for such immediate and proper relief as may appear best to you under the circumstances.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures at Edwardsport, Knox County, Ind., on this 6th day of January, 1903.

J. H. CRIM, merchant.
 JOHN R. BREWER, proprietor hotel.
 M. B. SLINKARD.
 GEORGE W. SEIRS, furniture.
 J. G. SIMONSON, merchant.
 C. A. SCHOFER, general merchant.
 J. H. D. WICKER, barber.
 BERT HOLLINGSWORTH, barber.
 L. D. RAGSDALE, restaurant.
 W. S. BLACKBURN, poultry dealer.
 R. R. REME, druggist.
 WM. HOLLINGSWORTH, merchant.
 J. L. RENE, physician.
 JOHN BENSINGER, farmer.
 WM. V. BARR, miller and president.

Upon consideration of the above petition it was moved by Dr. Davis that the petition be submitted to the Attorney-General and he be requested to define the duties and powers of the State Board of Health under the circumstances, and that the Secretary should act according to the opinion received.

PETITION.

Greenwood, Ind., December 6, 1902.

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The J. T. Polk Company, of Greenwood, Ind., by and through its President, James T. Polk, affiant herein, would most respectfully show and present to your honorable Board that it is now, and has been for a number of years last passed, operating a canning factory at the town of Greenwood, State of Indiana, and that the business of such factory is that of canning tomatoes, peas, corn and other vegetables; that as a result of such business there is an accumulation of waste water and refuse during the operation of the plant; that the company for a

number of years has been discharging into a stream of water near the establishment, known as Pleasant Run; that affiant does not believe that such waste water or refuse is dangerous to the public health or injurious to the public; that it contains no poisonous substance that affiant knows of, and is purely vegetable in its character.

Wherefore, the J. T. Polk Company, through affiant therein, would most respectfully ask permission of your honorable board that it be allowed to discharge such waste water and refuse into such stream at such time as this Board may see fit for it to do so.

J. T. POLK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 6th day of December, 1902.

GEO. W. CARPENTER, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 29, 1903.

After full consideration of the above petition, it was ordered that the Secretary should inspect the drainage of the Polk factory and report his findings and make recommendations.

PETITION OF TINPLATE COMPANY.

Elwood, Ind., November 22, 1902.

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—We hereby respectfully request that you renew our permits for emptying into streams waste waters, etc., from our several plants in this State. Yours very truly,

AMERICAN TINPLATE COMPANY.

BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, District Manager.

Moved by Dr. Wishard, That Dr. Forrest investigate the tinplate matter and report as to whether or not the permits shall be issued, and to issue the same if thought advisable.

Carried.

The following letter from Senator Goodwine was read, also the answer made by the Secretary. The matter was approved and ordered spread of record.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 13, 1902.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary State Board of Health:

Dear Sir—Below find an extract of the law of 1902 relating to the duties of the committee appointed by the Governor to visit, examine and report to the Legislature respecting State institutions, offices, boards and commissions:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of this committee to visit and fully investigate the penal, benevolent, reformatory, educational and all other State institutions, boards, societies, commissions and offices to which any appropriation has been made by the Legislature at its last preceding ses-

sion, before the convening of the General Assembly next succeeding such general election, and prepare and submit to the said Legislature a report of such investigations, with the amount of appropriation which such committee deems absolutely necessary to meet the wants of each of said institutions and officers, with such other recommendations as the committee deems wise."

In accordance with the above statute will you please prepare a report, to be submitted to the investigating committee, showing the receipts of your office from funds derived from appropriations made by the last General Assembly, together with a statement in detail of the expenditures of such funds for each year of the biennial period, showing each fund separately, and setting the amounts for the year ending October 31, 1901, and the year ending October 31, 1902, in separate columns, side by side.

Please include also in your report a statement of the needs of your office in the way of appropriations by the coming Legislature for the biennial period ending October 31, 1905, or appropriations desired to be made available for the present year.

This report should be addressed to the Legislative Investigating Committee, care of Custodian of State House, and submitted not later than December 22d. Very respectfully yours,

FREMONT GOODWINE, Chairman.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 20, 1902.

To the Legislative Investigating Committee, care Custodian of State House:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the request of your letter of December 13th, we respectfully submit itemized fiscal statements for the years ending December 31, 1901 and 1902, also a summary of expenditures for the two years in separate columns, side by side. In further accordance with your request we submit a statement of the needs of the State Health Board for the biennial period ending October 31, 1905. First, permit us to make plain that the first step in the work of preventing disease is to secure a correct knowledge of the whereabouts, extent, character and destructiveness of all diseases; in other words, the first essential thing is to collect accurate vital statistics. It is by this means only that it is possible to proceed intelligently in sanitary work. The present appropriation of \$6,000 for health work is very little more than sufficient to make possible the collection of said statistics, and for this reason after we have found the location, extent and character of the different diseases our funds are exhausted and we are helpless to combat the same. We therefore request your honorable committee to recommend to the coming Legislature that not less than \$10,000 over and above the salaries of the Secretary and assistant, be given annually for disease-prevention work. We estimate that the people of Indiana lose annually not less than \$5,000,000 on account of diseases which could be prevented. Certainly it would be wise and true economy for Indiana to vigorously fight "preventable diseases" as other States are doing with much signal success.

We respectfully call your attention to the amounts appropriated for disease prevention work in the following States, and it will be seen that

Indiana is sadly deficient in her financial support of disease-prevention work:

Massachusetts	\$80,000
New York	100,000
Michigan	78,000
Florida	10,000
Illinois	26,000
New Hampshire	20,000
California	18,000
Minnesota	15,000
Pennsylvania	28,000
Indiana	9,400

Very respectfully,

SECRETARY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SECOND QUARTER.

January, February and March, 1903.

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, April 3, 1903.

Regular meeting for the second quarter of the fiscal year, which is the first quarter of the calendar year.

Present: Drs. Forrest, Davis, Cook, Wishard and Hurty.

President Forrest called the meeting to order at 3:15 p. m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary's report was read and ordered spread of record.

REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1903.

It is to be recorded for the first quarter of the year 1903 that smallpox, which first appeared in the State in February, 1898, was more severe in every way than in any quarter since it first appeared. In January, 1903, there were reported 921 cases, with fifty deaths in fifty-six counties. Compared with January of the preceding year this is an increase in cases of 98 per cent., in deaths of 900 per cent., and in area invaded 80 per cent. In February 889 cases were reported, with fifty deaths in fifty-nine counties. As compared with the same month of the preceding year this is an increase in cases of 49 per cent., in deaths of 1,533 per cent., and in area invaded of 17.5 per cent. Although the returns for March are not all in at this date, enough is known to make plain that the increase in cases, deaths and area invaded, over the same month of the preceding year, will be proportionate to that shown for January and February.

It may be we are now at the climax of the epidemic, but surely it is not wise to so assume, for we know by previous history the disease may continue until not less than 80 per cent. of the unvaccinated are attacked.

It is the belief of the Secretary that at the highest estimate not over 50 per cent. of the people of Indiana are protected by vaccination and by having had the disease. This is certainly true in Indianapolis, where the urgent necessity for vaccination has been most forcibly presented. It will be remembered that in January and February the city authorities offered free vaccination to the people and that the vaccination of school children was insisted upon. The City Board of Health estimates that outside of school children the last public effort succeeded in inducing 20,000 to submit to vaccination. Counting all of these as successful "takes" (which is not warranted by experience), and counting all the school children and teachers—21,700 in number—as protected, then assume another 20,000 to have been voluntarily vaccinated, we have a total of 61,700 protected people in Indianapolis. For fear this is too low, let us add another 40,000, and this makes 100,000, or 50 per cent., of the population which is protected. In other words, counting the population of Indianapolis at 200,000, there remain 100,000 unprotected persons, 80 per cent. of whom, or 80,000, will almost certainly have smallpox unless they are vaccinated. If the death rate drops to 1 per cent., which is certainly a low estimate, we may count on having here in Indianapolis, before smallpox departs, assuming vaccination neglected, not less than 800 deaths. This figure, of course, will never be realized, because if deaths again begin to appear, it will stimulate vaccination. These forecasts are further sustained by the experience of 1901-1902, as appears in the following table, and which shows the steady increase by all methods of comparison:

SMALLPOX STATISTICS BY MONTHS, 1901-1902.

MONTHS.	CASES.		DEATHS.		AREA.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
January	80	462	2	5	16	31
February	165	596	2	3	15	34
March	472	832	5	2	19	42
April	203	878	1	6	19	56
May	218	692	3	1	19	60
June	123	570	3	2	13	57
July .....	.....	502	.....	15	.....	46
August	100	245	.....	2	10	30
September	80	219	.....	3	13	39
October	113	298	2	19	9	35
November	186	441	2	2	15	40
December	465	642	2	17	28	41
Total	2,206	6,377	22	77	177	510

The totals disclose almost a threefold increase in cases, deaths and area invaded in 1902 as compared to 1901. The first three months of 1903 show an increase over the same period for the preceding year of 73 per cent. in cases, 1,200 per cent. in deaths and 48.7 per cent. in area invaded. If, as most probably will be the case, a corresponding increase occurs in the remaining three quarterly periods of this year, we will have to record for 1903 not less than 15,000 cases, and 200 to 300 deaths. In view of these facts and deductions I recommend that the State Board issue a proclamation to the people urging vaccination and revaccination in order to avert positively the probabilities which now appear.

LABORATORY WORK.

The Secretary, at his own expense, has made the following examinations and analyses: Twenty-seven sputums examined, eighteen positive and nine negative; eleven diphtheria cultures, six positive and five negative; twenty-two samples of water, nineteen polluted.

In January and February, during the session of the Legislature, the Secretary was called upon to vaccinate the larger proportion of the members. This furnished an excellent opportunity to call attention to the importance of public health work. The opportunity was embraced, and it is very likely good results were secured.

The board presented five measures, four of which were passed by the Assembly; but one—the Laboratory bill—was vetoed. The four measures were:

(1) An increase of appropriation. Heretofore \$6,000, over and above the salaries of the Secretary and Chief Clerk, have been available for public health work. The sum now allowed for the same purpose is \$10,000.

(2) The Quarantine bill: This bill, somewhat modified by amendments for the measure, written by this board, was passed and now is law.

(3) The bill providing for the better ventilation of the State House. That better ventilation is badly needed for the State House, and especially for the legislative chambers, has been plainly apparent to the most superficial observer. The bill presented by this board in 1889 and in 1901 was again introduced and this time became a law.

(4) The Laboratory bill. This bill, first introduced in 1899 and again in 1901, was passed this time by an overwhelming vote, but failed to become a law because of veto by the Governor.

(5) Joint resolution creating a commission to investigate, report upon and make recommendations concerning the suppression of tuberculosis in Indiana. This measure failed of passage.

The office work received a severe backset because of the illness of Miss May Stuart. Miss Stuart since 1898 has been most efficient in statistical work. She fell ill of gripp March 2d and has not been at work since. March 15th her place was filled by the appointment of Miss Bonbrake.

There were forty-three requests for special help from the State Board during the quarter. Five of these were answered by visits from the Secretary, the remainder being adjusted as best could be by letter. Full accounts of the visits made are hereby given:

Winchester, January 3d.—I visited Winchester on account of smallpox. Dr. Hunt, County Secretary, telephoned me a suspicious case of eruptive disease had occurred in the family of Mr. Harrison; that the doctors were doubtful as to what the disease was, but that he was certain it was smallpox. He appealed to the State Board of Health to settle the difficulty. Upon arrival at Winchester I visited the house of Mr. Harrison, and found that his youngest son was in the desquamitive stage of smallpox. He had had a severe attack. The mother, the father and another son were in the prodromal stages. The oldest son and the daughter next to him were at home from college, where both had been successfully vaccinated. Eventually the mother died, and this was the beginning of a severe epidemic in Winchester of twenty-one cases and seven deaths, a rate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. After visiting the Harrison house, as above recorded, I went with Drs. Hunt and Chenoweth to call upon the Mayor. We had a long talk with him, and I urged that the city buy a sufficient quantity of fresh vaccine and offer free vaccination; that a formaldehyde generator be purchased and that every house that was infected or supposed to be infected should be disinfected. That evening the Council was called together in special session and all recommendations were adopted. Dr. Chenoweth has written a full account of the epidemic, and the same has been published in the Bulletin. This out-

break is notable as being one of the few where the disease appeared in virulent form.

Washington, D. C.—On January 17th I went to Washington, D. C., on account of the Plague Conference, and in accordance with the directions of the board. The Conference was called by Surgeon-General Wyman because several State Boards of Health had requested him to do so, and their request was founded upon the fact that plague existed to a considerable degree in California, especially at San Francisco, and the proper precautions were not being taken to suppress it and prevent its spread. It was further declared that the authorities of California, including the Governor and the State Board of Health, and also the authorities of San Francisco had declared no plague existed. The officers of the Marine Hospital Service, after careful microscopical examinations, had announced the existence of the disease. Twenty-one States were represented at the conference. On Sunday evening, January 18th, the representatives of the various boards present held a session in the Hotel Willard. Here the whole ground was gone over and newspaper accounts of the plague at San Francisco were considered; also the official reports of the Marine Hospital Service. On Monday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock, the conference was assembled in the Marine Hospital building. Surgeon-General Wyman presided. Full and detailed accounts of these meetings are to be found in the *Sanitarian* for March, and it seems unnecessary to give them here. It is the opinion of the Secretary that much good resulted from this conference. A resolution was adopted requiring a positive statement from the authorities of California and San Francisco that immediate action would be taken to suppress the plague, and that open official reports would be made daily. The conference adjourned, having held three sessions.

Batesville.—On February 7th I went to Batesville on account of smallpox, which the health officer, Dr. Martin, said prevailed to an unusual degree. Advice and direction was asked from the State Board of Health because the local officer was unable to make the people believe the disease was smallpox, and it existed to such a degree as probably to threaten surrounding neighborhoods. Upon arrival I found Dr. Martin out of town, attending a patient in an urgent case. On account of information at hand I immediately visited the postoffice and called upon Mr. McCallum, post-

master, who, it was reported, had smallpox. I found him and his assistant distributing mail which had come on the same train with myself. When the mail was distributed and the people waited upon I requested Mr. McCallum to give me an interview. Upon conversation and examining him it was very plain that he had suffered from a mild attack of smallpox. His assistant had also suffered from the disease. The wife of Mr. McCallum, upon examination at her home, was found to have the disease at that time. The United States authorities were informed by telegraph and the postoffice was that night disinfected and closed for two days, a special agent taking charge. Together with Dr. Martin I visited four other families and found in each one of them a case of mild smallpox. It was then officially announced that the disease existed in Batesville, and the town board was assembled to receive instructions. I recommended, as usual, that a sufficient quantity of pure vaccine be purchased and free vaccination offered. I distributed smallpox circulars and gave out copies of the rules of the State Board of Health. The town authorities assured me that all the directions given would be followed to the letter. I have learned since that they were, with the result of promptly driving the disease out of the town.

Noblesville.—On March 7th I went to Noblesville on account of an outbreak of winter cholera, being summoned by the health officer, Dr. Tucker. The so-called winter cholera attacked about 1,000 persons, and for a few days the town was prostrated with the strange disease. The character of the outbreak was diarrhœal. The patient was seized with severe pains in the stomach and bowels, and vomiting and purging resulted of the severest character. One of the marked symptoms was the extreme prostration which attended the attack. The patients responded readily to treatment and no deaths occurred. The outbreak was easily traceable to polluted water which had gotten into the public supply.

The waterworks of Noblesville are owned by a private company and the supply is secured from six deep wells which are driven to a depth of forty to sixty feet, along the edge of the river. These wells are six inches in diameter and connected with the main in such a way that each well can be cut off by a valve. The tubing is capped with a heavy iron cap, screwed on. The ice in the river broke up, and in falling down tore off the cap of one of these wells,

and the supply became contaminated with river water, which contains sewage. Within fifteen hours after drinking this water the symptoms described above developed. This sudden appearance indicated that in all probability the diarrhoeal poisons were already formed by fermentation under the ice, and the effects produced were not the result of bacterial growth in the intestines. The public water supply had a pronounced taste and odor when the river water was accidentally introduced, as described above. Within two days after the discovery that a well tubing had become broken, the well in question was cut off. From the wells described, the water is delivered into a large reservoir, which consists of three well-cemented excavations in the earth, close by the waterworks. The physicians of the city immediately recognized the cause of the epidemic, the alarm was raised, and the people urged not to drink the water unless thoroughly boiled. This precaution stopped the epidemic forthwith. Dr. Tucker, city health officer, called assistance from the State Board of Health because the Water Company had published that all danger was passed and he was fearful that the water authorities were mistaken, but he had been unable to convince them, and so, in the interest of public health, called assistance.

The Mayor called a meeting of the City Council, which was attended by many citizens and by the officials of the Water Company. The matter was discussed in every phase, and I recommended that the city authorities publish to the people that all water taken from the public supply should be boiled until analyses showed that danger was passed. I offered, at my own expense, to examine ten samples of water, one to be sent every other day. It was expected that in time all pollution would disappear and then the water would be safe. The first five samples examined were found to be polluted; each sample yielded colon bacilli in great numbers, and by chemical analysis showed the presence of a very great excess of ammonia, albuminoid ammonia and nitrites. The sixth sample was undoubtedly polluted, but showed improvement, and the eighth sample was entirely free from objection, and so also were the ninth and tenth. It was then declared the water was safe. It might be appropriately added that these outbreaks of winter cholera are not uncommon. Almost a like instance has

already been recorded in the reports of this board as having occurred at Michigan City.

Greensburg.—On March 24th I visited Greensburg on account of smallpox at that place. The county and city health officers were having trouble in trying to make certain physicians believe the disease they were handling was smallpox, and as the citizens generally did not want to have smallpox, they sided with those who said the eruptive disease was "Cuban itch." Upon arrival I visited five cases and found them all to be unquestioned smallpox, and so announced. I called upon the Mayor and he promised that every precaution and effort would be made to extinguish the disease. Senator Newhouse, who is State Senator from Decatur County, was lying sick with smallpox about eight miles distant, and I concluded to visit him. This visit was very profitable, for with the evidence gained there and facts secured from other sources it was discovered that Senator Jefferson Gibson, who died at the Circle Park Hotel, Indianapolis, Sunday night, March 8th, must surely have had smallpox. This matter will be fully and completely reported as soon as the final testimony is received from Spencer County.

Dillsboro.—On March 29th I visited Dillsboro on account of an eruptive disease prevailing at that point. The story is simply told, for it is like all of the others. Some doctors denied the eruptive disease was smallpox, but it was gradually gaining force and strength, and the people were becoming alarmed. My visit served to settle the matter and stirred the local authorities into action. They were very eager, indeed, to follow any directions which would be given, and the most active campaign was immediately inaugurated.

The following communication from the Governor was received, and there being no statistics or information of the kind asked for, it was impossible to comply with the request:

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1, 1903.

Dr. J. H. Forrest, Marion, Ind.:

Dear Sir—The enclosed communication from H. W. Wiley is respectfully referred to you, by direction of the Governor, with the request that you give the subject matter thereof your consideration.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. B. LOCKWOOD,
Secretary to the Governor.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1903.

Gentlemen—We wish to publish in the Yearbook of this Department a tabulation of certain statistics relating to foods. To make this statement complete the information outlined on the inclosed form is needed. If your fiscal year begins July 1, data from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, accompanied by a statement to that effect, will serve the purpose, though information for the calendar year of 1902 is preferred. It will be greatly appreciated if you will insert the desired data on the inclosed form and send it at once, by return mail if possible, as our report must be completed by April.

We shall also be glad to receive copies of all municipal regulations relating to the adulteration and deterioration of food, and if changes were made in the State laws by the Legislature during the past winter information regarding the fact will be appreciated.

For the files of the Food Laboratory we desire also to secure a complete list of the food chemists, and return cards for the names and addresses of the chemist and assistant chemists employed by you in that capacity are inclosed.

Thanking you for a prompt reply, I am, respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, Chief.

Dr. Wishard moved that Dr. M. M. Haas, of Evansville, be appointed to serve on the Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners, to serve two years from June 28, 1903.

Unanimously passed.

The following applications for permits by the American Strawboard Company were read:

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The American Strawboard Company, a corporation organized under and pursuant to law, represents and shows to your honorable body that it now is and for some years last past has been engaged in the business of making strawboard, and in the operation of its factory for that purpose, at the city of Anderson, Indiana, situate upon the banks of White River, and that said White River is at this time at such stage of water that the waste water from said strawboard works may be safely discharged in said stream without injury to the public health. It also represents and shows to the said board that it now has constructed settling ponds at its said works between the factory and said White River, through which all of said water must flow before it reaches White River, and that said water in flowing through said ponds and before its escape therefrom into the river will pass through more than two feet of gravel.

Wherefore, said company prays that this honorable board will grant it a permit to flow said waste water into White River under such restrictions as the board may deem just and proper and in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved March 5, 1901.

And comes now Lee L. Wilson, and being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath says that he is an employe of the American Strawboard

Company in the capacity of foreman in the city of Anderson, Indiana, and that the facts above stated are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief; and further affiant saith not.

LEE L. WILSON.

State of Indiana, County of Madison, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned, a Notary Public within and for Madison County, Indiana, this 26th day of February, 1903.

ANNA E. MILLER, Notary Public.

My commission expires February 9, 1904.

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The American Strawboard Company, a corporation duly organized under law, represents and shows to your honorable body that it now is and for some years last past has been engaged in the business of making paper stock board, and in the operation of its factory for that purpose, at the city of Kokomo, Indiana, situated on the banks of Wildcat River, and that said river is at this time and at all times at such stage of water that the waste water from said works may be safely discharged into said stream, without injury to the public health.

The undersigned further represents and shows that no straw is used at such factory, and that strawboard is not manufactured therein, and that there is no deleterious refuse discharged from said factory, and that the said waste water and refuse from said works may at all times be safely discharged into said stream without injury to the public health.

Wherefore, said company prays that this honorable body will grant it a permit to throw such waste water and refuse into said Wildcat River, under and pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved March 15, 1901.

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD CO.

By FRANK C. REVOLT, Supt.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Frank C. Revolt, being duly sworn upon oath according to law, upon oath says that he is Superintendent of the American Strawboard Company at Kokomo, Indiana, and that he is duly authorized to make this application and affidavit, and that the facts stated in the above and foregoing petition are true; and said affiant further says not.

FRANK C. REVOLT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of March, 1903.

ELVA J. HOLDSON, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 16, 1903.

After examination of the plans submitted for a filter plant at Anderson, and full discussion by the Board, Dr. Davis moved that permits be issued as follows:

PERMIT.

Whereas, The American Strawboard Company, a corporation organized under the law and operating a paper-making plant at Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana, has heretofore filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health its verified voucher and application in writing asking a permit to discharge into a stream in said State known as Wildcat Creek, certain waste waters from its plant, and showing in such application that said stream was, at the time of filing and making such application, at such stage as that said waste water might be safely discharged into said stream without injury to the public; and

Whereas, Said State Board of Health has duly inspected said stream at and below the point of such proposed point of discharge and has found and finds that said waste water is harmless and unpolluting and may for the period herein below fixed be safely discharged into said stream without injury as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, said State Board of Health hereby grants and issues this, its written permit, hereby granting permission to said American Strawboard Company at Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana, to flow and discharge said waste water from its plant into Wildcat Creek for a period extending from the date hereof to the 1st day of December, 1903.

This permit is given this day, April 3, 1903, by the State Board of Health.

PERMIT.

Whereas, The American Strawboard Company, a corporation organized under the law and operating a plant at Anderson, Madison County, Indiana, has heretofore filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health its verified voucher and application in writing asking a permit to discharge into a stream in said State known as White River certain waste liquors from its plant, and showing in such application that said stream was, at the time of its filing and making said application, at such stage as that said waste water might be safely discharged into said stream without injury to the public; and

Whereas, Said State Board of Health has duly inspected said stream at and below the point of such proposed point of discharge and has found and finds that said waste water may under the conditions named and for the period herein below fixed be safely discharged into said stream without injury as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, said State Board of Health hereby grants and issues this, its written permit, hereby granting permission to said American Strawboard Company at Anderson, Madison County, Indiana, to flow and discharge said waste water from its plant into White River for a period extending from the date hereof to the 1st day of December, 1903: Provided, That all waste waters from said plant shall first be passed through five settling basins and the liquors or overflow then filtered through sand and gravel; in trenches overlying porous tile, all as set forth in the plans filed in the office of the State Board of Health.

This permit is given this day, April 3, 1903, by the State Board of Health.

The following letter and resolutions explain themselves. After full consideration the board authorized the Secretary to notify President J. M. Lindsley, of the International Quarantine Bureau, that the resolutions as given below were indorsed by the Indiana State Board of Health:

Nashville, Tenn., March 13, 1903.

Secretary Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Secretary—We are anxious to get uniformity of action at the different gulf ports of the United States for the year 1903, so we are getting the enclosed resolutions signed by the different Mississippi Valley Boards of Health, and would be glad to have your board to indorse the same. You can readily see the advantage to our States.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, yours respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY, President.

Whereas, The United States Government, through Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, in correspondence with United States Senator Carmack, at the instance of the International Quarantine Bureau, J. M. Lindsley, M. D., President, under date of February 17, 1903, has declared that Cuba is not now considered infected with yellow fever, nor was that island thus infected in 1902; and

Whereas, The quarantine regulations and requirements enforced during the season of 1902 at southern ports of entry, in the United States, were practically an embargo, in effect, against freedom of commerce and travel from Cuba to United States ports; and

Whereas, The convention held January 26, 1903, at Galveston, Texas, by the representatives of the Boards of Health of the States of Texas and Louisiana, and Mobile, Ala., adopted a set of quarantine regulations to be enforced during the season of 1903, which regulations require the disinfection of vessels, passengers and baggage at the Cuban ports of departure, and also that the vessels and passengers shall be disinfected at the Quarantine Station on arrival at the U. S. port of entry; and

Whereas, The regulations referred to in the immediately preceding preamble are to be enforced whether infection from yellow fever exists or not, and even though no yellow fever exists on the entire Island of Cuba, much less at the immediate port of departure; and

Whereas, The United States quarantine regulations require a bill of health from all vessels sailing from any foreign port, whether infected or not infected, for United States ports. This bill of health is signed by the United States consular officer, setting forth the health conditions at the port of departure and the sanitary conditions of the vessel, cargo and crew. This bill of health is all that is required from vessels coming from uninfected ports, provided they arrive in good sanitary condition; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Indiana State Board of Health, That we do hereby petition the various Gulf State Boards of Health to adopt the regulations for the season of 1903, as laid down by the Public Health and Marine

Hospital Service of the United States, thus giving open quarantine with Cuba, until such time as Cuba may become infected with yellow fever.

Indorsement given by the Indiana State Board of Health, April 3, 1903.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Cook and unanimously carried:

Whereas, An official report has been made public by the City Board of Health of Indianapolis showing that the city's water supply is contaminated by colon bacilli and that many cases of typhoid fever have resulted, and consequently domestic use of the city water involves danger to health and life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Board of Health commends the investigation being made by the Indianapolis City Board of Health and urges said board to vigorously pursue such investigation to the end that the source of contamination may be quickly and fully determined and the public health protected; also,

Resolved, That the Indiana State Board of Health will, if desired by the Indianapolis City Board of Health, give its support and assistance to said board, and that in the pursuit of such investigations the Indiana State Board of Health will not recognize any contract made by a city with a company furnishing a water supply, if such contract conflicts with the well-established power of health authorities to enforce sanitary conditions and protect the public health.

THIRD QUARTER.

April, May and June, 1903.

SPECIAL MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, June 12, 1903.

Present: Drs. Wishard, Cook, Davis, Eisenbeiss and Hurty.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Wishard. He announced that organization was first in order.

Dr. Cook nominated Dr. Wishard for President, to serve two years from February 28, 1903. Dr. Wishard was unanimously elected.

After full discussion the following order was unanimously passed:

Ordered, That a Health Officers' School shall be held in Indianapolis, June 25th and 26th, in Lecture Room No. 1 of the Medical College of Indiana, and all county and city health officers and the health officers of those towns which are county seats are hereby summoned to attend. The roll will be called at 9 a. m. Thursday, June 25th, at the place above designated, and all officers summoned will be expected to answer to their names and to attend all lectures. Only sickness of the officer himself or sickness of his immediate family will be considered a valid excuse for absence, and all absentees will be required to give written reasons for not being present.

The Secretary presented a tentative program, which was changed in some particulars, and finally was completed, as follows:

PROGRAM INDIANA HEALTH OFFICERS SCHOOL, INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 25 AND 26, 1903.

Held under the direction of the State Board of Health.

The sessions of the school will be held in Lecture Room No. 1 of the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.

In accordance with Section 6 of an act approved March 4, 1903, it is the duty of the Secretaries of all Boards of Health to attend a meeting called by the State Board for the consideration of sanitary questions, and their expenses shall be paid by their respective boards.

The object of the school is to improve the sanitary service of the State, and it is also the desire of the State Board to make the school profitable and interesting to health officers. The State Board will require all county and city officers to attend, also the officers of those towns which are county seats. This will make a class of 203. All officers will not be summoned this time because it would make a class of 526, which is too large to be accommodated, and besides it is best not to take all officers away from their posts at the same time.

Every officer summoned will be expected to answer to roll call at 9 a. m. Thursday, June 25, and to stay, unless excused, until the last lesson is over. Only sickness of officer himself, or sickness in his immediate family, will be considered a valid excuse for absence, and all who do not attend will be required to give written reasons for their absence.

It is the purpose of the State Board to make this a school in every sense of the word. The lectures will each take forty-five minutes, then will follow ten minutes of quiz and questioning and the remaining five minutes of the hour will be intermission. The schedule shows how the time will be occupied.

PROGRAM.

First Session, Thursday forenoon, June 25th—

9 a. m.—Called to order. Announcement, Dr. W. N. Wishard, President State Board of Health. Roll call.

10 a. m.—“Some Relations of Plant Life to the Public Health,” John S. Wright.

11 a. m.—“School Sanitation,” Prof. Severance Burrage.

Second Session, Thursday afternoon, June 25th—

2 p. m.—“Etiology and Diagnosis of Smallpox,” Dr. A. W. Brayton, Professor of Dermatology Medical College of Indiana.

3 p. m.—“Vaccination and the Propagation of Vaccine Lymph,” Dr. C. E. Ferguson, Professor Bacteriology Medical College of Indiana.

4 p. m.—“Industrial Sanitation,” Prof. Severance Burrage.

Third Session, Thursday evening, June 25th—

8 p. m.—“Public Water Supply,” illustrated with lantern, M. O. Leighton, Chief of Hydro-Economic Division U. S. Geological Survey. (This lecture will take one hour and a half, and one-half hour will be given to discussion and answering questions.)

Fourth Session, Friday forenoon, June 26th—

9 a. m.—“The Duties of Health Officer in Relation to Infectious Diseases,” Dr. Hugh A. Cowing, Muncie, Health Officer Delaware County.

10 a. m.—“The Present Status of Serum Therapy and Prophylaxis,” Dr. Wm. Chas. White, Professor Bacteriology College of Physicians and Surgeons.

11 a. m.—“Management of Outbreaks of Dangerous Infectious Diseases,” Dr. H. D. Geddings, U. S. Assistant Surgeon-General.

Fifth Session, Friday afternoon, June 26th—

2 p. m.—“The Health Statutes,” Deputy Attorney-General C Hadley.

3 p. m.—“Instructions of the State Board,” Dr. J. N. Hurty.

Moved by Dr. Davis, that the above program for the Health Officers’ School be adopted, subject to such changes as may be necessary.

Unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Davis, that the Secretary be authorized to offer Prof. Burrage compensation and expenses for his services at the Health Officers’ School, also to offer expenses to Dr. Reynolds.

Unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Cook, that the Secretary should have new stationery printed as follows: Five thousand sheets of letter-heads, having upon them the names of the officers and members of the Board; two blocks of 100 sheets, ruled, with the names of the Board and officers, and the name of Elkhart for Dr. Eisenbeiss; two blocks of 100 sheets each, ruled, with the names of the Board and officers, and the name of Richmond for Dr. Davis, and he shall also furnish Dr. Cook and Dr. Wishard with such stationery as they desire and furnish to each member one sheet of 100 two-cent postage stamps.

Unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Cook, that a special meeting of the Board shall be held June 25th-26th.

Unanimously carried.

SANITARY SURVEYS OF SCHOOLHOUSES.

The Secretary presented sanitary surveys of the schoolhouses at Stinesville, Smedley, Campbellsburg, Bridgeport and West Baden, as follows:

SANITARY SURVEY OF SCHOOLHOUSE AT STINESVILLE.

The building is an old frame, dilapidated, and has three rooms. The Primary room is 20x26x10; has six windows, forty single seats and two double seats; sixty children enrolled. Floors, ceiling and side walls are in bad repair; heating by a stove. The Intermediate room is 20x20x10;

has five windows, twenty single seats and six double seats; forty-seven children enrolled. Floors, ceiling and side walls are cracked and dilapidated. The Principal room is 20x20x10; has five windows, 15 single seats and five double seats. No special provision for ventilation; no water supply. Children are compelled to go to neighboring houses to quench thirst. Outhouses are dilapidated and a disgrace. There are no walks approaching the house, and the children have to walk through the mud. A mud road leads from the postoffice to the schoolhouse, and children have to travel on the road or walk on the railroad. The house is built flat upon the ground and is in every way unfit for school purposes.

The following citizens, patrons of the school, petition that the schoolhouse be condemned by the State Board of Health: J. S. Williams, Benj. F. Davis, A. C. Trusty, teacher; W. L. Brisco, Chas. McFatrige, R. A. Dunn, E. E. Hoadley, Secretary Advisory Board; John A. Terry, Postmaster; David Culross, Chas. Steinhagen, William Hawkins, C. C. McHenry, M. Cline, J. M. Kagan, Robert Welch, Wm. Welch, Henry Stewart, Wm. Ashbaugh, A. G. Hoadley, William Rox, Charles Snodgrass, Robert Lyford, D. C. Pud, Bart Acuff, George Snodgrass, J. E. Trueblood.

SCHOOLHOUSE AT SMEDLEY.

(Report of Dr. A. A. Reed, Health Officer of Washington County.)

The structure is frame, constructed in 1890, and was very poorly built. It is in a dilapidated condition. It has one room, 23x35x10½, making a total cubical contents of 8,452 feet. The average attendance last year was seventy. There was, therefore, 120.7 cubic feet of space per child, which is 80 cubic feet short of the minimum standard. The room was so crowded that many were placed three in a seat. There are 24 double seats and twelve single. They are placed so closely together that there is barely a space of 16 to 20 inches for the aisle. These seats are old, wooden ones, badly out of repair. The floor is open in many places. The ceiling is cracked, also the walls. There are large open spaces in the ceiling. The room is heated by a stove and ventilated by windows and doors. There are eight windows, four on each side, 3 feet 4 inches wide and 5 feet 9 inches high. The house is on pillars and is all open beneath. There are no walks for approach. The roof is old and leaks badly. Water is procured from a dug well at a neighbor's across the road. This well contains surface water at times. The outhouses are old and dilapidated, not screened, and have no paths leading to them. I interviewed about fifteen patrons and all desired a new schoolhouse.

The names of some of the persons interviewed were: Frank Brewer, Sherman Smedley, E. Redman, Mr. Hughes, Oliver Smith, Elisha Hamilton, E. H. Brewer, Hiram Smedley, Ed. Holliday, Thomas Wyman, Robert Alexander, Mr. Killman, Mr. Taylor, teacher.

During the winter just passed there were many cases of coughs, colds and catarrhs. There were also three cases of typhoid fever, and the school children were frequently detained at home on account of slight illness.

I consider this schoolhouse exceedingly unsanitary, too small, and its condition is such that it is entirely unfit for school purposes. I recommend that it be condemned.

CAMPBELLSBURG SCHOOLHOUSE.

Campbellsburg is in Washington County and is a town of about 750 inhabitants. The schoolhouse is an old frame, two story, four-roomed. The east room downstairs is 30x25x10; contains fifty-two seats and fifty-four pupils are enrolled. Four windows, two in the rear of pupils and two in front. These windows are small. The desks are old and all of them double. The children are compelled to look directly into the light, and headaches, nervousness and eyeaches are very common.

West Room—There are forty-three desks and forty-two pupils enrolled. Dimensions, 30x25x10; old dilapidated desks; six windows, two on the rear, two at the side and two in front of the pupils. Pupils are therefore compelled to look directly into the light. Eyeache, headache and nervousness are frequently complained of.

East Room, upstairs.—This room is 24x24x10. Twenty-five single seats, twenty-five pupils enrolled. Three small windows on the right side of the pupils. Eyeaches and headaches frequently complained of by the pupils.

West Room, upstairs.—Dimensions, 30x24x10. Thirty-eight seats, three windows on the right, two on the left and two behind the pupils. There was a large motto, reading "Do Right."

The whole building is dilapidated, floors are badly worn and walls are defaced. Warming of all of the rooms is by stoves. Floors are very thin and almost worn through and uneven. A noisy sawmill is immediately across the street, 300 feet distant. The sawmill makes it very difficult indeed at times for the teachers to hear the pupils recite.

Professor Mathers, superintendent, says: "The heating of this schoolhouse is very poor indeed. One time, by actual experiment, I found 20 degrees difference in temperature between the floor and six feet up. The noise from the sawmill is very disturbing. The average percentage of attendance is 90. The pupils complain in cold weather almost continually of cold feet. Some have suffered slight frost-bite. The air is always bad in all of the rooms. Coughs, colds, catarrhs, headaches and tonsillitis are frequently complained of."

Mr. W. A. Colglazier, trustee, said: "My little daughter was sick part of the winter, and I think it was due to the conditions at the schoolhouse. She frequently cried out in her sleep and suffered from indigestion and nervousness."

Mr. J. M. Pollard, trustee, said: "My son, Stanley, now 23 years old, had weak eyes while in school. When he quit his eyes got well. He also had nervousness and frequent headaches, which left him when he stopped school."

The walks approaching the schoolhouse are board and are in bad repair. The outhouses are dilapidated and too bad to describe. I talked with many of the citizens of Campbellsburg, and without exception every person condemned the schoolhouse and said they wished the authorities would build a new one. This schoolhouse is certainly unsanitary and unfit in every way for school purposes. I recommend that it be absolutely condemned.

SCHOOLHOUSE AT BRIDGEPORT.

At the request of several citizens of Bridgeport, Marion County. I visited that place April 30th in order to examine the sanitary conditions of the local schoolhouse and give such advice as the conditions might call for.

The building is of soft brick; no basement, built flat upon the ground; walls have cracks in them in various places; at the corners where the rain-spouts are placed the mortar has been washed away to a considerable degree, and the walls are crumbling. The building is one-story and consists of two rooms, which are heated by stoves and ventilated by windows and doors.

The primary room is 24x33x14, which gives a total cubical contents of 11,088 cubic feet. It contains fifty-five single seats, and counting one child to each seat there is provided for each one over 200 cubic feet of space. This is ample, and there is no criticism on this point. The desks are old and all of one size, and, of course, some of the children are injured more or less because the seats do not fit. This primary room has six narrow windows, three on each side, and because of cross-lights is unsanitary from the lighting point of view. The blackboards are glossy and badly chipped. The entrance is by a door leading from a narrow hall, and it is evident, in case of fire, that all of the children would probably not be able to escape. Drs. Yoke and Jennings were with me and stated it has been their constant observance for several years that sickness among the children increases when the school is opened. They also stated the teachers' reports show that attendance falls off slowly as the terms progress on account of sickness among the children.

The Main Room.—This room is 24x36x14, making the cubical contents 12,096 cubic feet. The room contains forty-five single seats and there is, therefore, over 200 cubic feet to each pupil. There is no criticism on this score. This room is lighted by five narrow windows, four in the west side and one in the rear in the east side. These windows are so small as not to give sufficient light, and the professional gentlemen above named report there is eye strain among the pupils on this account. The same gentlemen report that the children continually complain of cold feet and that the room is so cold they can not study; they also state that the schoolhouse is so damp on account of its bad ventilation and lack of basement as to be a cause of sickness. Attendance in this room falls off every year, also in the other room, as the term progresses.

The schoolyard is fine in every respect. It is very large and can be easily drained, because it is high. The outhouses are two in number, built of brick and properly screened. One of them is in very bad condition. It remains to be said that all of the doors and most of the windows fit badly, and the latter rattle when the wind blows. It is also to be said that the plastering is cracked in many places and is falling off in places. The water supply is satisfactory.

Recommendations.—Inasmuch as this schoolhouse is unsanitary, as is proven by the survey above given; and inasmuch as school moneys are being annually wasted by surrounding the children with unhealthful conditions which prevent them from studying and progressing as they should,

and also because disease is caused, I recommend that this schoolhouse be condemned. I attach hereto a report made of this building by Dr. Samuel McGaughey, Health Officer of Marion County.

SANITARY SURVEY OF SCHOOLHOUSE AT WEST BADEN.

West Baden is in Orange County and has about 400 inhabitants. The schoolhouse is an old frame, two story, dirty, dilapidated, inconveniently arranged and heated by stoves; ventilation by windows and insufficiently lighted; is dangerous in case of fire on account of a narrow box stairway built to reach the upper story. This upper story consists of a large room and narrow landing and a small cloak-room. The upper story is low, the ceilings being only 8 feet. The blackboards are slate, the desks are old wooden ones, much dilapidated and marred. The house was wide open at the time of my visit and the floors were actually muddy. The furniture was in confusion, and maps, charts, globes and like teaching accessories were uncared for and rapidly going to pieces. The outhouses are dilapidated and too awful to describe. There are no grounds surrounding the building where the children can take exercise.

Summary.—This schoolhouse is totally unfit for school purposes. It is unsanitary from every point of view. In the past winter many children were sick. Coughs, colds, catarrh and headaches were complained of frequently. The average attendance was eighty-eight and children are frequently detained at home on account of "school illness." I talked with six patrons of the school and all of them expressed the wish that the old schoolhouse would be condemned and that a new one would be built.

Recommendations.—I recommend to the State Board that this schoolhouse be absolutely condemned for school purposes. I also suggest that a resolution be passed urging the town authorities to clean out the gutters of the town and order a general cleaning up of all private premises. These recommendations are made because I observed in many places the gutters were clogged with empty tin cans, pieces of stove-wood, straw and other debris. I also observed many doorways which were filthy and dirty in the extreme, and I therefore make the recommendation that the Town Board be directed to pass an order requiring that premises be cleaned up.

After full discussion and consideration of the above five sanitary surveys of schoolhouses, the following orders of condemnation were unanimously adopted:

ORDER OF CONDEMNATION OF SCHOOLHOUSE AT STINESVILLE BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF INDIANA.

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the State Board of Health of Indiana that the schoolhouse, District No. 7, at Stinesville, Monroe County, Bean Blossom Township, Indiana, is old, dilapidated, unsanitary and impossible of renovation, and it being further satisfactorily shown to said board that the pupils have, in the past, on account of said unsanitary conditions, been attacked by coughs, colds, headaches, eye strain, nervous-

ness and other ills, therefore, the State Board of Health of Indiana, in special session, condemns the said schoolhouse as unfit for school purposes, and the Trustee of Bean Blossom Township, Monroe County, Indiana, Mr. Wm. H. Brown, Jr., is commanded not to use said schoolhouse for school purposes from this date forth, under pain of prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana.

Passed this day, June 12, 1903, by the State Board of Health of Indiana.

**ORDER OF CONDEMNATION BY THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF
HEALTH OF THE SCHOOLHOUSE AT SMEDLEY, VERNON
TOWNSHIP, WASHINGTON COUNTY, INDIANA.**

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the State Board of Health that the schoolhouse at Smedley, District No. 7, Washington County, Vernon Township, Indiana, is exceedingly unsanitary, and it being further satisfactorily shown to said board that the pupils have, on account of said unsanitary conditions, been attacked by coughs, colds, catarrhs, eye strain, nervousness and other ills, therefore, the State Board of Health of Indiana condemns said schoolhouse as unfit for school purposes, and the Trustee of said Township, John A. Teagarden, is hereby commanded not to use said schoolhouse for school purposes from this date, under pain of prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana.

Passed this date, June 12, 1903, by the Indiana State Board of Health.

**ORDER OF CONDEMNATION OF SCHOOLHOUSE AT CAMPBELLS-
BURG, BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF INDIANA.**

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the State Board of Health of Indiana that the schoolhouse at Campbellsburg, Washington County, Indiana, is old, dilapidated, unsanitary and impossible of renovation, and it being further satisfactorily shown to said board that the pupils have, in the past, on account of said unsanitary conditions, been attacked by coughs, colds, headaches, eye strain, nervousness and other ills, therefore, the State Board of Health of Indiana, in special session, condemns the said schoolhouse as unfit for school purposes, and the Trustees of the said town of Campbellsburg, namely, J. C. Brown, James Pollard and Alva Colglazier, are commanded not to use said schoolhouse for school purposes from this date forth, under pain of prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana.

Passed this day, June 12, 1903, by the State Board of Health of Indiana.

**ORDER OF CONDEMNATION BY THE INDIANA STATE BOARD
OF HEALTH OF SCHOOLHOUSE No. 15, OF BRIDGEPORT,
MARION COUNTY, WAYNE TOWNSHIP, INDIANA.**

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the State Board of Health that the schoolhouse at Bridgeport, known as No. 15, Wayne Township, Marion County, Indiana, is exceedingly unsanitary, and it being further satisfactorily shown to said Board that the pupils have, on account of said unsanitary conditions, been attacked by coughs, colds, catarrhs, headaches, eye strain, nervousness and other ills, therefore, the State Board of Health of Indiana condemns the said schoolhouse as unfit for school purposes, and the Trustee of said township, Frank McCaslin, is commanded not to use said schoolhouse for school purposes, under pain of prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana.

Passed this date, June 12, 1903, by the State Board of Health of Indiana.

**ORDER OF CONDEMNATION OF SCHOOLHOUSE AT WEST
BADEN, ORANGE COUNTY, INDIANA.**

It having been shown to the satisfaction of the State Board of Health that the schoolhouse at West Baden, Orange County, Indiana, and known as No. 8, is exceedingly unsanitary, dilapidated and dirty; and it being further satisfactorily shown to the Board that the pupils have, on account of the unsanitary conditions, been attacked with coughs, colds, catarrhs, headaches, eye strain, nervousness and other ills, and it having been further shown there is a great danger from fire on account of the stairway and arrangement of the schoolhouse, therefore, the State Board of Health condemns the said schoolhouse as unfit for school purposes, and the Trustees of said schoolhouse, E. B. Rhodes, R. H. Owen and W. S. Lomax, are commanded by the Indiana State Board of Health not to use said schoolhouse for school purposes from this time forth, under pain of prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana.

Passed this day, June 12, 1903, by the Indiana State Board of Health, in special session.

SPECIAL MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, June 25, 1903.

Present: Drs. Cook, Eisenbeiss, Davis and Hurty.

The meeting was called to attend and assist in the conduction of the Health Officers' School.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 8 a. m., June 26th.

At 8:15 the meeting was called to order by Vice-President Cook.

Present: Drs. Cook, Eisenbeiss, Davis and Hurty.

Dr. Davis reported he had not been able to finish the rules satisfactorily, and was continued to report at next regular meeting.

Moved by Dr. Eisenbeiss, seconded by Dr. Davis:

Whereas, The first Health Officers' School is attended by 170 health officers, and the teachers engaged were promptly on hand and close attention and interest shown; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Health feels confident the School has been very profitable, and it is satisfied with the results.

Unanimously carried.

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, July 10, 1903.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Dr. Clark Cook.

Present: Drs. Cook, Davis, Eisenbeiss and Hurty.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The minutes of the special meeting held June 12 were read and approved.

The minutes of the special meetings held June 25th and 26th were read and approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

There is to be noted a marked decrease in smallpox as compared with the preceding quarter, but there is an increase as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The figures are as shown in the following table:

SMALLPOX COMPARISON FIRST SIX MONTHS 1902-1903.

FIRST QUARTER, 1902.				SECOND QUARTER, 1902			
Cases.	Counties.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Counties.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths to Cases.
1890	127	10	1 to 189	2140	175	9	1 to 237.7
FIRST QUARTER, 1903.				SECOND QUARTER, 1903.			
Cases.	Counties.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Counties.	Deaths.	Rate of Deaths to Cases.
2682	169	128	1 to 20.9	1919	165	36	1 to 53.3

From the above comparison it is plain that the virulence of smallpox increased 8 per cent. in the first quarter of 1903 as compared with the same period of 1902, and its virulency increased 78 per cent. in the second quarter of 1903 as compared with the same period of 1902.

For tuberculosis in the quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1902, there is to record a stationary condition, there being in the 1902 quarter 972 deaths, with a rate of 155.2 per 100,000, and in the 1903 quarter 978 deaths, a rate of 156.2.

An increase in typhoid fever for the quarter, as compared with the same period in 1902, is to be recorded as follows: There were 124 typhoid deaths, a rate of 19.8 in 100,000 in the last quarter, and 102 deaths, a rate of 16.2, in the same quarter last year.

During the quarter the Secretary has examined, at his own expense, thirty-four samples of sputum, forty-one samples of water, and twelve diphtheria cultures. Of the sputum samples, twenty-seven were positive and seven negative. All but two of the water samples were polluted and the wells from which they were taken were condemned. Of the diphtheria cultures, seven were positive and five were negative.

Visits were made by the Secretary as follows:

April 4th, Elwood, account of smallpox.

April 25th, Crawfordsville, to make a lecture before the Women's Current Events Club on "Pure Food."

April 30th, Bridgeport, to survey schoolhouse.

May 1st, Mooresville, account of drainage.

May 14th, Rensselaer, account of smallpox.

May 26th, Greensburg, account of smallpox.

June 14th, Plainfield, account of smallpox.

June 15th, Cataract, account of inspection of dam.

June 22d, Marion, Alexandria and Bluffton, account of stream pollution.

June 25th, Greenwood, account of stream pollution.

June 29th, Noblesville, account of smallpox case in court and account of strawboard pond.

Full typewritten reports of these visits are herewith given.

Elwood, April 4th.—I visited Elwood this date on account of an invitation by telephone from the Mayor. He reported many cases of an eruptive disease as present in his city and that the

physicians were disputing as to the nature and character and name of the disease. He believed it to be smallpox, and desired the assistance of the State Board of Health. Upon arrival at Elwood I was met at the train by his honor and taken in a carriage to visit five families afflicted with the eruptive disease supposed to be smallpox. In every instance the disease was smallpox. Quarantine was established in every place where smallpox was found, and the advice given to the Mayor and Common Council that general vaccination be made free for the people. The advice was accepted and 4,000 fresh tubes of vaccine were purchased and physicians employed to vaccinate the people, free of charge. These measures quickly suppressed the disease, and it is now calculated that fully 80 per cent. of the people of Elwood are protected.

Crawfordsville, April 25th.—By special invitation I visited Crawfordsville on this date to lecture to a club known as "The Woman's Current Events Club." The lecture was entitled, "How May the Pure Food Law be Enforced?" My efforts were well received and a vote of thanks was offered. I believe the visit was attended with good results for the general health cause in Indiana.

Bridgeport, April 30th.—On this date I visited Bridgeport, Marion County, upon solicitation of many citizens of that town. The object of the visit was to inspect the schoolhouse. A full report of this inspection has already been given and was recorded in the records of the special meeting, held June 12th, and action was taken.

Mooreville, May 1st.—I visited Mooreville on this date on account of an invitation from the town board, to inspect and advise concerning drainage of a certain institution known as Dr. Robbins' Sanitarium. I found that Dr. Robbins owns a hotel or sanitarium of considerable size, in which he receives patients from all parts. The drainage from the closets, bathrooms and kitchen passed through ordinary six-inch porous tile to a small creek situated about one-half mile east. The creek is just without the corporation line and the owner of the lot through which the creek passed immediately after receiving the sewage protested against its use for that purpose. He had torn up the tiling which conducted the sewage from the sanitarium and permitted the said sewage to flow out into the gutter and be exposed for quite a dis-

tance before it was received into the stream. After examining the grounds and surveying the region I recommended to Dr. Robbins that the sewage be conducted to a small sewage bed which he could easily construct within the premises of the sanitarium. This was obviously the correct method for disposal.

Rensselaer, May 14th.—Upon written invitation from Dr. Kresler, Health Officer of Rensselaer, who said the Mayor joined him in the invitation, I went to the city named on account of smallpox which existed there. Rensselaer had been warned by the State Health Officer that smallpox would sooner or later appear there and the town authorities had been urged to adopt general vaccination as the only known certain method of preventing the disease. The advice had not been accepted, but on the contrary much ridicule had been offered and some citizens had declared the expense of general vaccination was unnecessary. Upon arrival I found twelve cases of smallpox in seven different families. Some of them were mild, but three of them were very severe, and one I feared would prove fatal. Quarantine was established and a special order was passed by the Council, upon my recommendation in regard to the matter. Free vaccination was given to the people and a general cleaning up of the town was ordered. These directions seemed to have been efficacious, for no more cases of smallpox appeared and the place was declared free from the disease three weeks afterward.

Greensburg, May 26th.—The City Health Officer of Greensburg joined with the Mayor in asking a visit from the State Board of Health on account of smallpox. Although the disease had appeared in this city twice before, still there were some doctors who were unable to diagnose it. Some one of this class had gotten hold of the cases of smallpox which now existed and declared them to be "Cuban itch." This prevented quarantine and the precautions ordered in the rules. Upon arrival, together with Dr. Riley, City Health Officer, I visited five houses in which there existed twelve cases of smallpox. Only one of these would have been called severe. They were pronounced smallpox and quarantine established. The authorities of Greensburg had previously offered free vaccination and will hold the offer open until further notice.

Plainfield and Cartersburg, June 14th.—I visited Plainfield on this date on account of a questionable case of eruptive disease

which was discovered there. Together with Dr. Carter, Health Officer, I visited the case in question and found it to be an undoubted case of sever smallpox. The patient was a man, 45 years old, who had not been away from home, and that was the reason why the attending physician doubted the marked case to be smallpox.

From Plainfield I proceeded to Cartersburg to inspect typhoid conditions at that place. I found there two cases of typhoid, both women and mothers of families. The conditions around their residences were plainly those which produced typhoid. Directions were given for the removal of these typhoid conditions, typhoid circulars were left for the education of the people, and a general talk upon the subject was given to a group of citizens.

Cataract, June 15th.—On account of a former order of the board I visited Cataract, Owen County, in order to inspect the dam at Devore, of which complaint had been made to this board. I was accompanied by Mr. Marshal O. Leighton, Chief of the Hydro-Economic Division of the U. S. Geological Bureau. Upon arrival at Devore we found the dam in question was across a stream which is called Millcreek Branch of Eel River. This dam has heretofore been thoroughly and accurately described, and this is therefore not required again. I will say, after considering all of the complaints and making a survey of the dam and its surroundings, that this dam is no more productive of ill health than the one at Broad Ripple, near Indianapolis, or any other dam with which I am acquainted. It undoubtedly causes stagnant water, as do other dams, and bad odors are frequently evolved. An abundance of vegetation grows upon the water in summer and the conditions for the generation of mosquitoes exist in perfection. I think before any action is taken by this board in regard to this matter that all of the documents and information we have gathered should be submitted to the Attorney-General and his advice requested.

Alexandria, Marion and Bluffton, June 22d.—On this day I visited Alexandria, Marion and Bluffton, upon invitation of the State Fish Commissioner, who wished the advice of the State Board of Health in regard to stream pollution at the points named. At Alexandria there is a small creek into which the American Plate Glass Company discharged its surplus sand and into which

all of the sewage of the great works is conducted. So far as the sand is concerned, no unsanitary conditions are produced, but the stream is filled up, made shallow and therefore destroys it for fish-producing purposes. The stream is certainly too small to carry such a volume of sewage in the summer time, but there is no complaint, because after receiving the sewage the stream passes through an uninhabited country. There is no cause for action by the State Board of Health.

At Marion, a creek running through the city, called Boots Creek, was found to carry upon its surface a great deal of crude oil, and then emptied within the corporation of Marion into the Mississinewa River. This coal oil and also salt water comes from the oil wells which reach for a distance of several miles up the creek. No unsanitary condition is produced, but the fish are undoubtedly killed. It was recorded that mosquitoes were plentiful in the neighborhood of this creek, but since this pollution by oil has been practiced all mosquitoes have disappeared. The creek is not used for watering stock nor for water supply. There is nothing in these conditions to call for action by the State Board of Health.

Near Bluffton there is situated a nitro-glycerine works which discharges refuse into a small creek. This refuse consists of "spent acids." These are sulphuric and nitric acids which have been used for nitrifying cellulose. After they have done their work the excess is washed from the mills and discharged into the creek. These acids destroy the vegetation along the creek, also all fish life, but, as the waters of the creek are not used for stock purposes nor for public supplies, the polluting matter in nowise produces unsanitary conditions. There certainly is no cause for action by the State Board of Health in this instance.

Greenwood, June 25th.—The authorities of Greenwood requested instruction and advice from the State Board of Health because of pollution of a small stream which runs near the town of Greenwood. The pollution proceeds from the canning factory of J. T. Polk & Co. Upon arrival I went down the stream from the town about three and one-half miles and then walked up until I arrived at the factory from which the alleged pollution proceeds. The stream is a mere branch and has no name, and goes entirely dry in the summer time. All along its course I found

green moss (*spiro gyra*) growing in abundance at almost every point in the stream. The water was perfectly clear where any motion existed, but any place where motion was very slow the water was muddy because of cattle standing therein. Upon smelling and tasting where the water was clear, it had a decided odor and flavor of vegetable matter. In other words, it was pronouncedly "creeky." As I approached nearer the canning works there seemed to be not the slightest change in the stream from several miles below. Within sight of the plant I found a pond about one-eighth acre in extent, which evidently was receiving slops and drainage. This pond gave forth an abundance of bad odors. On its banks was a frame shanty, which contained an electrical motor propelling a rotary pump. It was a simple matter to trace that this pump was throwing the contents of this pond on to the land, where it was being used for irrigation purposes. There is no weir or gate for overflow of the pond, but I discovered two pipes, six inches in diameter, which at any time could be submerged by simply pushing them beneath the surface and in this way drain the pond into the creek. Upon inspection of the plant I discovered that at this time the only liquors from the same were the washwater from peas, for nothing else was being worked except this vegetable. After shelling, the peas are thoroughly cleaned by special machines and then washed with water. These washings run into the pond. The peas are then submerged for three minutes in boiling water and then again washed with cold water. This water in which the peas are boiled for three minutes and the subsequent washwater are both added to the first washwater and delivered to the pond. These pea liquors make up 1,000 barrels for not to exceed two weeks, for the canning season for peas covers about that period. It is no wonder that these liquors when fermenting give forth volumes of bad odors, because peas are very rich in nitrogen and furnish fermentable matter in considerable quantities. The pea vines are stacked in the same way that hay is put up, without drying, and they thus form ensilage. This is fed to the cattle in the winter. From beneath these ensilage stacks a black liquor almost constantly oozes. It has a decidedly acid taste and offensive odor. It is the result of the lactic fermentation which goes on in the ensilage heaps. This liquor, though small in amount, finds its way into the pond and adds not

a little to the offensiveness which is discovered there. We are to note that no animal matter whatever finds its way into this pond. It is simply a very weak pea soup. The J. T. Polk Company asks no favors of relief at the present time, for this pea soup which is accumulated in the pond can all be taken care of by pumping upon the adjoining land. They request, however, that a permit be given to discharge the liquors of the pond into the creek, if at any time it becomes necessary, when the tomato canning season commences, provided the waters of the creek are sufficiently high to carry off the liquor without damage to any one. They explain that beginning about the 10th of August the tomato canning would commence and then the washings from the tomatoes would amount to not less than 2,000 barrels a day. It is likely this will exceed the capacity of the pond and the ability of the pump to empty it, and will make it necessary, if permit will be granted, to discharge the tomato washings into the stream when it is high. At the present time the J. T. Polk Canning Company is not discharging any liquors of any kind whatsoever into the unnamed creek, but the pond near the works, which, as said before, covers about one-eighth acre, gives forth offensive odors in considerable amount. As said before, these odors are entirely the product of vegetable fermentation. There are no homes nearer than 1,000 feet to this pond, and the inhabitants thereof said that sometimes, when the weather was muggy, the smell of the ponds was very distinctly perceptible; usually, however, they did not offend. I inquired of six men, their names not being recorded, who were sitting in their front yards under the shade, as to the offensiveness of the stream. All of them declared that they had no complaint to make, except one, who said that last year the drainage from the factory made "bad conditions all along the branch." I asked him if he thought the public health had been in any way affected, and his reply was, "I can not say."

Summary.—At the present time the unnamed branch flowing by the town of Greenwood does not receive liquors or drainage of any kind from the J. T. Polk Canning Company's plant, and therefore is not polluted from said plant. All drainage, which up to this date for this year has consisted of what might be termed weak pea soup and seepage from "pea-vine ensilage," is caught in a pond covering about one-eighth of an acre and from this by rotary pump

is discharged upon the adjoining land for irrigation and fertilizing purposes. The odors arising from the pond are abundant and not pleasant and are the result of the fermentation of vegetable matter exclusively. The family living nearest to the pond makes no complaint, and six householders, purposely interviewed, with one exception make no complaint. The exception refers to a year ago, and not to the present time.

Conclusions.—I conclude it can not be truthfully said that unsanitary conditions are produced by the J. T. Polk Canning Company's plant at Greenwood. It is true bad odors proceed from the pond, but they are so far removed from all habitations as not to produce offense, and even if they did enter habitations, they could not directly cause disease.

Recommendations.—I recommend that the request of the J. T. Polk Canning Factory, that they be permitted to discharge surplus tomato washings into the creek at high flood, be granted.

Greenwood, Ind., July, 1903.

To the State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The J. T. Polk Company, of Greenwood, Ind., by and through its President, James T. Polk, affiant herein, would most respectfully show and represent to your honorable board that it is now and has been for a number of years last past operating a canning factory at the town of Greenwood, State of Indiana, and that the business of such factory is that of canning tomatoes, peas, corn and other vegetables; that as a result of such business there is an accumulation of waste water and refuse during the operation of the plant that the company for a number of years has been discharging into a stream of water near the establishment, known as Pleasant Run; that affiant does not believe that such waste water or refuse is dangerous to public health or injurious to the public; that it contains no poisonous substance that affiant knows of and is purely vegetable in its character.

Wherefore, The J. T. Polk Company, through affiant therein, would most respectfully ask permission of your honorable board that it be allowed to discharge such waste water and refuse into such stream at such times as this board may see fit for it to do so.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of July, 1903.

Notary Public.

My commission expires —————.

In regard to the Greenwood matter, it was
Ordered, That a permit as follows be given :

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10, 1903.

Whereas, The J. T. Polk Company, a corporation organized under the law, and operating a canning and preserving plant at Greenwood, Johnson County, Indiana, has filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health its verified voucher and application in writing, asking for a permit to discharge into a small stream in said State, and said stream having no name, certain waste waters from its plant, and showing in such application that said stream at times is very high and filled from bank to bank, and that when in this condition the said waste water might be safely discharged into said stream without injury to the public; and

Whereas, Said Board of Health has duly inspected said stream at and below the point of said proposed discharge of refuse from the factory and has found and finds that said waste water is harmless and unpolluting and may, when the water is at high stage, be discharged into said unnamed stream without injury as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, Said State Board of Health hereby grants and issues its written permit, hereby granting permit to said J. T. Polk Company at Greenwood, Johnson County, Indiana, to flow and discharge waste water from its storage pond into the nearby and unnamed creek when said creek is at high flood, and not then except by permission of the local, county or State Health Officer.

This permit is given this day, July 10, 1903, by the State Board of Health. This permit becomes null and void the 1st day of December, 1903.

Noblesville, June 29th.—I was subpoenaed to the court at Noblesville on this date to testify in a smallpox case, which was venued from Frankfort. The case involved the proper payment of nurses and physicians in attending cases of smallpox and in establishing quarantine. The questions asked of me were in regard to the probable value of the services of nurses and physicians under certain detailed conditions. When released from the witness stand I visited the Health Officer of the city, Dr. Tucker, and together we made a survey of the very large ponds wherein the Noblesville Strawboard Company discharges its refuse. These ponds cover in the total over one hundred acres and there is discharged into them daily over 1,500,000 gallons of water, loaded with straw extract and minutely divided straw. Solar evaporation is depended upon to dispose of most of this water, while the suspended matter is simply deposited on the bottom of the ponds. As would be expected, bad odors proceed from these ponds and are wafted over the city. There is some complaint, but the people of Noblesville, on account of what is there called "local patriotism," do not wish any action to be taken against the industry which causes

these conditions. It was noticed that the ponds afforded ample facilities for the propagation of mosquitoes. Mosquito larvæ were observed almost without limit and the full-fledged mosquitoes appeared by the millions. It is easy to be seen that if the malarial-bearing species ever visit these ponds and find conditions for their propagation we must expect malaria to abound in this region. With this idea in view I wrote to Mr. S. H. Emery, Jr., President of the American Strawboard Company at Chicago, suggesting that the company purchase a sufficient quantity of crude coal oil and spread it over the surface of the ponds, and from time to time put on a fresh supply. This would destroy the mosquito larvæ and at the same time would very materially lessen the odors arising from the pond. This will certainly be a proper hygienic measure. In this letter I also recommended to Mr. Emery that the same hygienic precautions of using coal oil be installed at the strawboard works at Anderson.

Ordered, That the Secretary's report be spread of record.

In regard to the strawboard pond at *Noblesville, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary shall present all documents to the Attorney-General and request his opinion as to the extent of our jurisdiction.

In regard to the strawboard pond at *Noblesville, is was

Ordered, That the Secretary shall make such recommendations to the strawboard people as in his information and experience might seem best.

*This Noblesville pond matter refers to the recommendations of the Secretary, that the Strawboard Company be requested to treat the great Noblesville pond with coal oil to kill the mosquito larvæ.

FOURTH QUARTER.

July, August and September, 1903.

SPECIAL MEETING.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, September 1, 1903.

Meeting called to consider the new rules.

Called to order at 3 p. m. by Vice-President Cook.

Present: Drs. Cook, Eisenbeiss, Davis and Hurty.

Proceeded to consider the manuscript of the Book of Instructions.

Ordered, That the book be divided into parts.

Part I was considered and approved.

Part II, arrangement was approved. The by-laws were considered and approved.

CONSIDERATION OF HEALTH RULES.

The preamble was first considered and approved, as follows:

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH HEALTH RULES.

[Rules of the Indiana State Board of Health according to the Acts of 1899 and 1903 to prevent outbreaks and the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, the establishment of quarantine, for the government of subordinate Boards of Health and all health officers, and for the collection of vital statistics.]

Rule 1. County Health Officers shall collect the vital statistics of their county and keep all records at the county seat. Said records shall be a minute book, a record book for contagious and infectious diseases and one for marriages. They shall be according to the form prescribed by the State Board and shall be purchased by the county. The minute book shall be for recording the acts and orders of the County Board of Health, and the Quarterly Reports of the Secretary to his Board. The transcripts of deaths which will be sent to each county officer quarterly, from the State Board of Health, shall be carefully preserved and bound

at the end of the year. County officers are superior in their counties, and once each year in the third week in June, they shall inspect the books and the health work of their subordinates and make a written report of their inspections together with a report of their work for the preceding twelve months to the State Board of Health, and said report shall be made by July 1st of each year.

Rule 2. City and Town Health Officers shall keep a minute book in which they shall record the acts of their boards and their own monthly reports and all accounts of their health work; they shall collect the vital statistics of their jurisdiction and supply themselves with record books in which to record deaths, births and infectious diseases. These record books shall be according to the form prescribed by the State Board of Health and shall be purchased by the respective cities and towns. City and town Health Officers shall make monthly reports to their respective Boards and be diligent in the matter of collecting vital statistics and in all public health work. They shall, by the 5th of each month, for the month preceding, send all death certificates in their possession to the State Board of Health, together with a monthly statement card in an official envelope, and they shall send to their county officers all certificates of births and contagious diseases, after making due record of them in the local record books. City and town health officers shall, in the first week in May of each year, make a sanitary survey of their respective jurisdictions, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, pigsties, cesspools, and water closets and all unsanitary conditions, and the construction, heating, ventilation, plumbing and sewage disposal of all public buildings, prisons, hospitals and eleemosynary institutions, and shall make written report of their surveys with recommendations, if any, to their respective Boards.

Rule 3. County, City and Town Boards of Health shall, at all times, exercise supervision over the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and disposal of excreta of all schoolhouses and all public buildings within their jurisdiction. No sewer or other drain through which it is contemplated to dispose of sewage shall be constructed by any public officer or person

or corporation until the plans for such sewer shall have been submitted to and approved by the local Board of Health possessing jurisdiction of the territory in which such sewer or drain is proposed to be constructed. No schoolhouse or other public building shall be erected until the plans therefor have been submitted to, and the provisions for drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and disposal of, etc., shall have been approved by the local Board of Health within whose jurisdiction such schoolhouse or other public building is proposed to be erected. Upon notification by any person it shall be the duty of the local Board of Health to examine into the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and disposal of excreta by any schoolhouse or other public building within its jurisdiction. If, in the judgment of such Board of Health, the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing, or disposal of excreta of any such schoolhouse or public building shall be so defective as to be detrimental to public health, it shall be the duty of the local Board of Health immediately to notify the proper officer having charge and control of such schoolhouse or public building of the nature of the existing defect, and of what should be done to correct the same, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the person or persons having charge and control of said schoolhouse or public building forthwith to cause such changes in the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing, or disposal of excreta as have been recommended by the local Board of Health to be made, and it shall be unlawful for such person or persons having authority over such schoolhouse or public building to permit the same to continue without making the change or changes recommended by the local Board of Health for a longer period than ten days from the time of the receipt by such person or persons of the order of the local Board of Health recommending such change or changes. An appeal may be taken in case of disagreement to the State Board of Health, and, pending such appeal, the order of the local board shall stand.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Rule 4. DEATHS. The physician in attendance at a death, or the householder, if no physician is in attendance, shall immediately make out a death certificate and see to it that said death cer-

tificate is delivered to a health officer or deputy, who, upon receipt of the same, provided said certificate is completely filled out, is written in ink or indelible pencil and is otherwise acceptable, shall make out a burial permit, for which no fee shall be charged. When no physician is present at a death, and the householder can not be found, and it is not a Coroner's case, the health officer shall make out the death certificate and sign it. City and Town Health Officers shall immediately copy in their record books all death certificates they receive, and, carefully preserving said certificates, shall send them to the State Board of Health in the official envelopes by the 4th of each month for the month preceding, and there shall always be enclosed with the said certificates a monthly statement card filled out according to the blanks on said card. In the event any health officer has no deaths to report in any month, then he shall send to the State Board a no death card to show the matter of reporting has not been neglected. When a death occurs outside the State and the remains are brought into the State for interment, the burial permit shall be based upon the transportation permit.

County Health Officers shall proceed as directed for city and town officers except they will make no record of deaths, as transcripts of the certificates for the whole county will be made out at the State Board of Health, and said transcripts will be sent to the county officer each quarter, and the county officer shall carefully preserve said transcripts and have them bound at the end of each year.

Rule 5. BIRTHS. All births shall be reported within fifteen days after occurrence to the health officer having jurisdiction by the physician or midwife in attendance, if any, otherwise by the householder. The health officer shall immediately record the birth in the proper record book, and if he be a health officer of a city or town, he shall, by the 5th of each month, send the original birth certificate to the County Health Officer who shall enter it in the record book for births. The county officer shall also, at the end of each quarter, fill out the birth blanks which he will receive from the State Board, and send the same to the State Board within twenty days after the end of each quarter. A child born dead at seven months of gestation, or over, shall be reported and recorded as a stillbirth and a burial permit is required as in the case of a regular death.

Rule 6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. All cases of infectious and contagious diseases which are listed in Rule 12 shall be immediately reported on the official blank to the health officer having jurisdiction by the physician, if any be in attendance, otherwise by the householder or attendant. The health officer receiving said report shall immediately enter the same in his infectious disease record book and in person or by deputy establish quarantine, as directed in Rule 13. All city and town health officers shall preserve the infectious disease reports they may receive and send the same to their county officer by the 5th of each month for the month preceding. Upon receipt of the said reports the county officer shall enter them in his record book for infectious diseases, and he shall each quarter, from said record, fill out the infectious disease blanks he receives from the State Board, and send said blanks to the State Board within twenty days after the end of each quarter.

Rule 7. It shall be unlawful for any person other than licensed physicians to enter or leave any house or building infected with any communicable disease listed in Rule 12, without first procuring a permit from the health officer having jurisdiction, and obeying absolutely his directions as to all sanitary precautions which he orders.

Rule 8. It shall be unlawful for any person who is, or has been recently, affected with any communicable disease listed in Rule 12 (omitting pulmonary tuberculosis and typhoid fever), to travel or appear upon the public streets or highways, or to appear in any public place or gathering, or to travel in any public vehicle or vessel, until a certificate is made by the attending physician to the health officer within whose jurisdiction the case occurs, stating that all danger from infection or contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is approved and endorsed by said health officer.

Rule 9. Whenever a health officer shall know or suspect or be informed of the existence of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and there be no physician in attendance, or should any physician while in attendance fail or refuse to immediately report such case to the health officer, it shall be the duty of said health officer, or deputy, to examine such case or cases of alleged communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and

act as required by the rules governing such cases of communicable diseases.

Rule 10. In all cases where there has been an exposure or a suspected exposure to smallpox of any person or persons, it shall be the duty of the health officer under whose jurisdiction said person or persons may be temporarily or permanently residing, to quarantine for fourteen days or keep under observation such person or persons as may be exposed or suspected of having been exposed to smallpox, and to advise vaccination or revaccination of all who may have been exposed. It shall be the imperative duty of the health officer to enforce this rule, and in case of refusal or neglect by said health officer to comply with the requirements of this rule, or other rules, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to assume charge, and either in person or by deputy, enforce the foregoing rules. All vaccinations shall be made with nonhumanized virus, the only exception being that, during an epidemic of smallpox, should a sufficient quantity of bovine virus not be obtainable, humanized virus may then be used when sanctioned by the Board of Health under whose jurisdiction said epidemic may occur. If in the judgment of the health officer, it is deemed safe for an exposed person to be at liberty after vaccination and after disinfection in body and apparel, the said exposed person shall be given a certificate of health and not be placed in quarantine. If the said exposed person changes his or her location, the health officer having jurisdiction shall inform the health officer at the new location.

Rule 11. MARRIAGES. All ministers and other persons authorized to perform marriages, shall report on official blanks, each marriage they may perform, to the Clerk of the county within five days after the marriage, and the said clerk shall report said marriages to the County Health Officer on or before the 5th day of each month for the month preceding, and the County Health Officer shall record each marriage in the official marriage record book. The County Health Officer shall also, each quarter, fill out the marriage blanks he receives from the State Board, and then send said blanks to the State Board within twenty days after the end of each quarter.

QUARANTINE.

Rule 12. The infectious and contagious diseases which shall be immediately reported to the health officer having jurisdiction are hereby declared to be yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, typhoid fever, bubonic plague, leprosy, and pulmonary consumption.

Pulmonary consumption and typhoid fever shall not be quarantined, as they are to be reported for record only.

Rule 13. Health officers, upon learning in any way of the existence of any disease listed in Rule 12, within their jurisdiction, shall immediately, in person or by deputy, quarantine the infected house, rooms or premises, so as to effectually isolate the case, or cases, and the family, if necessary, in such manner and for such time as may be necessary to prevent transmission of the disease; and whenever a quarantine is established a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous position, giving the name of the disease in letters not less than two inches long, and also having upon the card, the following notice:

"All persons are forbidden to enter or leave these premises without special permit from the health officer having jurisdiction, and all persons are forbidden to remove or mutilate this card, or to in any way interfere with this quarantine without orders from said health officer."

It shall be unlawful to violate a quarantine, either by entering or leaving the quarantined area, or to demolish or tear away the ropes or other marks whereby the boundaries of a quarantine are defined, and whoever tears down or destroys or mutilates a quarantine placard, or who violates a quarantine in any way whatsoever, except by permission or direction of the health officer having jurisdiction, shall suffer the penalty prescribed in Section 3, of Chapter LXXXIII of the Acts of 1903, to wit: A fine of ten to fifty dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Rule 14. When visiting patients known to be sick with smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria, health officers and attending physicians shall clothe themselves in a specially provided clean linen duster, oil-cloth or rubber coat, and close fitting cap made of silk,

linen, oil-cloth or rubber, and take all other reasonable precautions.*

BURIAL.

Rule 15. Human remains shall not be buried without a permit issued by a health officer or deputy, and no permit shall be issued unless the health officer or deputy has in hand a certificate of death properly filled out in ink or indelible pencil. In all cases of death from cholera, bubonic plague, leprosy, typhus fever, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, and scarlet fever, the funeral shall be strictly private, and the burial shall be made within twenty-four hours after death. No public or church funeral shall be held or any person permitted to enter the house containing the remains, excepting the undertaker and his assistants, unless by permission of the health officer.

Rule 16. Buried human remains shall not be disinterred nor removed without permission from the State Board of Health, and blank applications for disinterment and removal may be had at any time upon application to said State Board.

When, however, the disinterment and reinterment is to be made in the same cemetery, then no permit is required. Bodies which have lain over one week in a vault are to be regarded as buried, and must not be removed or buried without a permit. If remains are deposited in a vault and subsequently removed for burial in the same cemetery no permit is required.

* The cap should well cover the hair. Before leaving the premises the physicians should cleanse hands and face with antiseptic soap and water, and use a disinfectant upon hands and face. The coat, cap, antiseptic soap and bottle of disinfectant should be carried in a special glazed leather valise or other approved receptacle, together with a pad of cotton, which is to be kept wet with formaldehyde. Health Officers and attending physicians should give full and explicit instructions to parents, nurses and attendants concerning every precaution to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases. When possible, patients should be placed in a room, which, for the time, should not be entered by others than those who nurse, and only the physicians and nurses should be admitted. Every article of tableware or of apparel used by the patient should be sterilized or destroyed by fire as soon as possible. Pieces of old, soft cloth should be used for wiping the mouth and nose of the sick. They should be used but once and then immediately destroyed by burning, or sterilized by boiling one-half hour or more in water.

The disinfectant recommended is a 1 to 5,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a 1 per cent. solution of lysol. A cake of sublimated or carbolic soap may be conveniently carried in a traveler's soap box. The cotton pad is kept in the case or bag to absorb the formaldehyde. This chemical is our greatest antiseptic and its vapor will destroy all germs.

It will be well to add to the above outfit a roll of paper napkins and a bundle of small flat, pine sticks to be used as tongue depressers. The paper napkins are suggested because towels can not sometimes be found at the houses of the poor, and if they were found might be infected. Having one's own napkins gives perfect independence. The wooden tongue depressers may be whittled out of pine, or better, obtain from seed dealers the flat pine markers for flower beds which gardeners use. They cost 70 cents per 1,000.

DISINFECTION.

Rule 17. The room and, if necessary, the entire house in which there has been a case of any contagious disease listed in Rule 12, shall be immediately disinfected following recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains as follows, to wit:

All surfaces shall be thoroughly washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate of the strength of one part in 1,000 parts of water. The walls and ceiling, if plastered, shall be brushed over with this solution, after which they should be whitewashed with a lime wash. Especial care must be taken to wash away all dust from window ledges and other places where it may have settled, and to thoroughly cleanse crevices and out-of-the-way places. After this application of the disinfecting solution and an interval of twenty-four hours or longer for free ventilation, the floors and woodwork should be well scrubbed with soap and hot water, and this should be followed by a second more prolonged exposure to fresh air admitted through open doors and windows. School books or books from a circulating library shall not be removed from any house during the prevalence of any contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and if such books have been in such houses during the prevalence of said diseases, they shall be destroyed by the owner or library authorities or be properly disinfected before being returned to schools or put in circulation.

Formaldehyde disinfection may be substituted for the above method as follows:

Sick Room.—Make as air-tight as possible, open closet doors, drawers, and all closed receptacles; scatter their contents about the room, suspend clothing and bed clothes upon lines stretched across the room, or spread out on chairs or other objects; books must be opened and the leaves spread—in short, the room and its contents so disposed as to secure free access of gas to all parts as freely as possible. Now, for each 1,000 cubic feet of room space take 10 fluid ounces of 40 per cent. formaldehyde and by means of a formaldehyde generator or other approved apparatus, evolve the gas and introduce it into the room, or pure solidified formaldehyde may be volatilized in amount not less than one ounce for each 1,000 cubic feet. After introducing the gas, the room should remain closed for at least six hours, but better ten hours.

Clothing.—As here described or as above under Sick Room. Into a trunk, washboiler or other suitable receptacle, having a cover, place the garments one at a time, covering each one with a towel, pillow slip, sheet or any like cloth, then sprinkle each garment with two tablespoonfulls of 40 per cent. formaldehyde, mixed with an equal amount of water. Allow the receptacle to remain closed for five hours, then open and hang the garments in the open air. If the formaldehyde odor persists, sprinkle the garments lightly with diluted aqua ammonia.

Bed Clothes and Bed Furnishings.—Sheets, pillow cases and blankets should be boiled in water for at least thirty minutes. Comforts may be treated as described for clothing, or submitted to the action of formaldehyde gas in the sick room. Straw-ticks, husk and cotton mattresses, should be burned, as they are too inexpensive to trouble with. Hair mattresses and feather beds should first be subjected in the sick room to the action of formaldehyde gas and afterward sent to be steamed and renovated. Pillows should be treated as described for mattresses and feather beds. All bedclothes, except bed linen, may also be treated in the sick room as described above.

SCHOOLS.

Rule 18. It shall be unlawful for any teacher or other person having jurisdiction to permit the entrance into any private, parochial or public school of any pupil affected with any disease listed in Rule 12, including whooping-cough, and the teachers in all schools shall, without delay, send home any pupil who is sick, and said teacher shall inform the local health officer as speedily as possible, and said health officer shall examine into the case and act as is required by the law and the rules.

Rule 19. It shall be unlawful for any parent, guardian or other person having control of any child affected by any disease listed in Rule 12, including whooping-cough, to permit said child to attend any public, private or parochial school, or be present in any public place.

Rule 20. It shall be unlawful for any school teacher or other school officer to admit to any public, private or parochial school, whether as a pupil or otherwise, any person who has come from, or who resides in any house or building affected with any disease

listed in Rule 12, or who has recently been affected with any such disease, unless such person shall first present a certificate signed by a reputable physician, stating that all danger of communicating such disease is past, and said certificate has been approved and endorsed by the health officer in whose jurisdiction such person may reside.

Rule 21. All schoolhouses before school opens in the autumn shall be cleaned and disinfected. The cleaning shall consist in sweeping and scrubbing the floors, washing all woodwork, including the wooden parts of seats and desks, and the disinfecting shall be done by burning in each room for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, at least two pounds of sulphur or introducing for the same space the formaldehyde gas which is in eight fluid ounces of 40 per cent. formaldehyde solution. Health officers shall see to it that school authorities enforce this rule.

RAILWAYS, STEAMBOATS, AND ALL COMMON CARRIERS.

Rule 22. No common carrier or any person shall bring into the State of Indiana any person sick or suspected of being sick with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, membranous croup and scarlet fever, bubonic plague, leprosy or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health.

Rule 23. When any railway car, steamboat, vessel or conveyance coming from a place or locality declared by the State Board of Health having jurisdiction as being infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy or yellow fever, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above named diseases enters any port or place in the State of Indiana, such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise and freight shall be subject to such inspection and disinfection as may be ordered by the State Board of Health.

Rule 24. If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat, or other conveyance, who is sick, or reasonably supposed to be sick, with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, leprosy or yellow fever, he or she shall be immediately removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found, and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease, and the necessary expense of such isolation and care (if the person

so removed is unable to pay the same) shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents or assigns of the railway car, steamboat, vessel, or other conveyance from which such person or persons were removed.

Rule 25. In case of smallpox, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed from such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance and be isolated for fourteen (14) days from the last exposure. In case of typhus fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for twenty-one (21) days from the last exposure. In case of cholera, bubonic plague or yellow fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for five (5) days from last exposure. The clothing of persons so removed and all baggage, luggage, freight or merchandise found on any railway, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, on which there is any person sick, with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, bubonic plague or yellow fever, and reasonably suspected of having been infected, shall be at once disinfected or destroyed, and such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance shall also be disinfected as required by the Board of Health having jurisdiction.

Rule 26. When deemed necessary by the State Board of Health to prevent the spread of cholera, and after ten (10) days' notice, each and every railway car, steamboat, vessel in or coming into the State of Indiana, and used for the transportation of passengers, shall be provided with means satisfactory to said Board of Health for disinfecting the excreta of passengers and crews.

Rule 27. It shall be the duty of the conductor of any railway train and the master of any steamboat or vessel to immediately notify by telegram the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at Indianapolis, of any case or suspected case of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, bubonic plague, or typhus fever occurring on board such train, boat or vessel within the limits of the State of Indiana.

Rule 28. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health of any town, city or county to at once furnish the State Board of Health with a true copy of any quarantine orders or regulations adopted by said Board of Health as against any foreign State or any municipality or township within the State of Indiana.

Rule 29. Any person or persons, or corporation failing or refusing to comply with either or any of the foregoing rules, except as especially provided, shall be subject to the penalties provided in the health statutes, wherein these rules are authorized.

Rule 30. In case any person feels aggrieved at any act or decision of a health officer, appeal may be made to the State Board of Health in session or to its Secretary, but pending such appeal the act or decision of said health officer shall stand.

Rule 31. Any person who violates any rules or regulations of the State Board of Health shall be prosecuted for such violation according to the law.

Rule 32. All rules or parts of rules in conflict with these rules are hereby repealed.

The following by-laws were passed. Each rule was separately considered and approved, as follows:

BY-LAWS OF THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[Adopted September 1, 1903.]

COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

1. The County Commissioners of each county constitute ex-officio a Board of Health for each county, whose duty it shall be to protect the public health by the removal of causes of disease well known, and in all cases to take prompt action to arrest the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, to abate and remove nuisances dangerous to the public health as directed or approved by the State Board of Health, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the State Board of Health pertaining to the health of the people.

2. Each county shall elect a Secretary who shall be the County Health Officer and the executive officer of the Board, and he shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college recognized by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. He shall serve for four years, the first term of office of this length having begun, according to the law of 1899, on January 1, 1898. The election shall take place every four years in December, commencing December, 1898, the term of office beginning the first of

January following the election. In the event of dismissal from office of any secretary of any Board of Health by the State Board of Health, as provided in the statute, the secretary so dismissed shall not be eligible for reappointment, and shall not be reappointed, to fill out the unexpired term.

3. County Boards are the conservators of the health of the people of their respective counties; shall supervise the sanitary affairs of the entire county to which they belong, including the service of the local Boards of Health; and besides executing the commands of the State Board, are authorized to make and enforce all additional rules and regulations necessary to establish and conserve the sanitary condition of their respective counties, not in conflict with the rules of the State Board or the statutes of the State of Indiana.

4. County Boards shall hold regular meetings at the time of the legal quarterly meetings of the Board of County Commissioners on the first Monday in March, June, September and December, annually, and by adjournments at other times, and may provide for called and special meetings through their own by-laws.

5. County Boards shall keep a record of their proceedings, separate and distinct from the record of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, which shall be kept at the county seat, open to public inspection. They shall each fix the salary of its Secretary as the law requires, and make an order for it quarterly, and for all other expenditures of the Board on the county, to be paid as other claims on the county are paid.

6. County Boards shall formally adopt the rules and regulations of the State Board relating to county affairs as a part of their own rules and regulations and promulgate them when they require it according to law.

SECRETARIES OF COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

7. Secretaries of County Boards of Health are ex-officio executive officers of their respective Boards, and Health Officers for the counties in which they serve, but are not members of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of the transactions of the Board under the order of the Board in a special minute book; he shall execute all orders of the

Board and all instructions addressed to him by the State Board; he shall keep a watchful eye over the health of the county, with special attention to the existence and nature of epidemics and endemics of communicable diseases dangerous to public health in his county, and take prompt steps to suppress them, and make quarterly report of his work to the County Board, he must apply to the State Board for a sufficient supply of blanks for the collection of vital statistics, receive and distribute them to both local health officers and practitioners in his county; he must require all his subordinates to observe the rule directing them to send to him by the fifth of each month for the month preceding, all the original birth and contagious disease returns which they may have, and he shall properly enter them in his record books. He shall in June of each year, make a sanitary inspection of the court house, jail, county infirmary, orphans' home, and other county institutions, and a general sanitary survey of his county and its vital statistics, recording the same in the Board transactions and transmitting a copy of the same to the State Board of Health, for publication in the annual report, and he shall see that all municipal Boards of Health appoint health officers as the statute provides.

CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

8. All city and town Boards of Health shall be subordinate to their respective County Boards of Health, and shall make reports, as required by the by-laws and rules, to said County Boards of Health.

9. In all other cities, the Common Council shall constitute the City Board of Health and shall elect a Secretary at the first meeting of the Board after the general election in May, to serve two years from the first Monday in September, the first term of this length beginning the first Monday in September, 1902. The Secretary shall be the executive officer of the Board and the health officer for the city. If the office of Secretary becomes vacant by death, resignation or dismissal of the incumbent, or otherwise, the Board shall, without delay, elect a Secretary to serve out the unexpired term.

10. Local Boards of Health are subordinate to the County Boards and shall enforce all rules and regulations and health

orders issued by County Boards, and shall aid County Boards and the State Board in all proper ways, within their respective jurisdictions with information and assistance.

11. Local Boards are the conservators of the health of the people of their respective cities and towns, and shall supervise sanitary affairs in their respective jurisdictions, and besides executing the commands of the State and their County Boards, are authorized to make and enforce special rules and orders to meet emergencies in their respective jurisdictions, not in conflict with the rules and regulations of the State Board.

12. Local Boards should provide through by-laws for holding regular, adjourned and special meetings.

13. City Boards shall keep a record of their proceedings separate and distinct from the proceedings of the Common Council, which shall be open to public inspection. Each City Board shall fix the salary of its Secretary in accordance with the law and make an order for it and for all other expenditures for the Board, on the city, to be paid as other claims against the city are paid.

14. City Boards shall formally adopt the rules and regulations of the State and County Boards so far as they relate to city affairs, as a part of their own rules and regulations.

15. The Secretary of the City Board of Health is ex-officio the executive officer of his Board and the Health Officer for his city, but is not a member of the Board.

16. It shall be the duty of secretaries of City Boards of Health to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of their Boards in minute books furnished by their Boards; they shall execute all orders of their Boards, and all instructions addressed to them by their County Boards and the State Board of Health; they shall keep a watchful eye over the health of the people of their cities, with special attention to the existence and nature of epidemics and endemics of communicable diseases, dangerous to public health, and take prompt steps to suppress them, and make a monthly report of their work to their respective Boards of Health; they shall apply to the State Board for a sufficient supply of blanks for the collection of vital statistics, receive and distribute them to medical practitioners in their cities; they shall see that these blanks are properly filled and returned in manner and time; they shall fill the filing blank on these returns at the time of

their reception, with the date of reception; they shall record these returns in the book provided for the purpose, chronologically and numbered consecutively, and on the 5th of each month report the returns of the preceding month to the Secretaries of their County Boards.

TOWN BOARDS OF HEALTH.

17. The Trustees of each town are ex-officio the Board of Health for the town and are subordinate to the State and County Board.

18. Town Boards of Health bear the same relation to their respective County Boards that City Boards do, and shall organize and transact their business, and render service the same as City Boards.

19. Town Boards of Health shall elect a Secretary who shall be the Town Health Officer and executive officer of the Board, and he shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college recognized by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. He shall serve for four years, the first term of office of this length having begun, according to the law of 1899, January 1, 1899. The election shall take place every four years in December, commencing December, 1898, the term of office beginning the first of January following the election.

REGULAR MEETING.

OFFICE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, October 12, 1903.

Present: Drs. Wishard, Cook, Davis, Eisenbeiss and Hurty.

Meeting called to order by President Wishard at 3 p. m.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Dr. Davis moved to reconsider the motion by which the by-laws and rules were adopted, September 1, 1903.

Unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Davis, to add to section 2 of the by-laws the following:

In the event of dismissal from office of any Secretary of any Board of Health by the State Board of Health, as provided in the statutes, the Secretary so dismissed shall not be eligible for reappointment and shall not be reappointed to fill out the unexpired term.

Unanimously carried.

Moved by Dr. Davis, that Section 8 of the by-laws be stricken out and the following adopted as Section 8:

Section 8. All City and Town Boards of Health shall be subordinate to their respective County Boards of Health and shall make reports as required by the by-laws and rules to said County Boards of Health.

Unanimously carried.

Dr. Davis moved that Section 10 of the by-laws be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. Local Boards of Health are subordinate to the County Boards and shall enforce all rules, regulations and health orders issued by County Boards and shall aid County Boards and the State Board in all proper ways, within their respective jurisdictions, with information and assistance.

Unanimously carried.

Dr. Davis moved that Section 11 of the by-laws be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. Local Boards of Health are the conservators of the health of the people of their respective cities and towns and shall supervise sanitary affairs in their respective jurisdictions, and besides executing the commands of the State Board of Health and their respective County Boards of Health, are authorized to make and enforce special rules and orders to meet emergencies in their respective jurisdictions, not in conflict with the rules and regulations of the State Board.

The Secretary's report for the quarter was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

The affairs of the office during the quarter were conducted as usual, without any extraordinary occurrence. The correspondence was quite heavy. Many inquiries from citizens and many letters making complaints were received. All were attended to according to circumstances. The Secretary made eleven visits during the quarter, as follows: Laporte, Plymouth, Carmel, Nora, Anderson, Yorktown, Pendleton, French Lick, Waverly, Mulberry and Plainfield. One visit and inspection at Jasonville was made by Capt. Anderson. Type-written reports of these visits are appended.

The report for the preceding quarter showed a marked decrease in the number of cases of smallpox and a decided increase in its mortality, as compared with the corresponding period in the year 1902. For this quarter a decrease in cases, but an increase in death rate, appears, as compared with the same period last year.

MONTHS.	THIRD QUARTER, 1902.			MONTHS.	THIRD QUARTER, 1903.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Counties.		Cases.	Deaths.	Counties.
July.....	502	15	46	July.....	104	4	22
August.....	245	2	30	August.....	129	12	24
September.....	219	3	39	September.....	68	1	15
	966	20	115		301	17	61

By this comparison the decrease in cases was 68.9 per cent., the decrease in deaths 15 per cent., and the decrease in area invaded 46.9 per cent.; but it will be observed that while the cases and deaths were fewer in number, the rate of deaths per cases is greatly increased, the death rate being in the third quarter, 1902, one in 48.3 cases and in this quarter one in 17.7, or a death rate increase of 63.3 per cent.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The third quarter of every year shows an increase in typhoid fever over preceding quarters. This year, as compared with the corresponding quarter in the preceding year, a decrease is to be recorded. The following table shows the status for the third quarter of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903:

DEATHS.

MONTHS.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
July.....	64	77	83	63
August.....	140	137	147	108
September.....	230	188	132	166
Total.....	434	402	362	337

It seems not unreasonable to believe that this steady decrease in this filth disease is due, at least in some degree, to the work of the State Board in sending preventive circulars to all of the afflicted families and in teaching prevention at farmers' institutes

and teachers' meetings. The decrease in typhoid in the three years since 1900 in the third quarter has been 22.3 per cent.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

July 15th.—I visited Laporte on account of telephone message from the health officer, who represented that several cases of mild smallpox existed, and he was unable to convince his board that it was smallpox. He argued that the time to prevent the disease was in the beginning, when the cases were mild and few, and desired greatly to have the aid of the State Board that he might secure the support of his board in any necessary work of disease prevention. Upon arrival at Laporte I visited four cases of eruptive disorder. One of them was certainly an eruption which was obscure in its character, but was not smallpox. This diagnosis agreed with that of the attending physician. The other cases were found to be mild smallpox. After seeing them I waited upon the Mayor and the Chairman of the Health Committee of the City Council. These gentlemen were very much inclined to make light of the situation, and it could be easily seen that they desired not to have smallpox in their midst, and it was this desire which led them to deny its existence. Finally they were convinced and promised the fullest support and aid to their health officer in enforcing the rules and laws for the suppression of disease.

July 16th.—The day following my visit to Laporte I went to Plymouth and there had an experience almost identical with that at Laporte. It perhaps was a little more difficult to convince the authorities at Plymouth than it was at Laporte. Finally, however, proper conditions were secured and promises made that quarantine and vaccination would be enforced.

July 24th.—Carmel is a small town in the southern part of Hamilton County. I visited this place because Dr. Hershey, local health officer, desired very much to have the advice of the State Board in regard to a creamery and a slaughter house, both unsanitary institutions, existing in his town. He desired the visit more to secure support in what he already knew than for any other purpose. Arriving at Carmel, I met Dr. Hershey and we visited the "unsanitary creamery." I found that Dr. Hershey had properly characterized this creamery as unsanitary. It was in a dilapi-

dated dwelling house. It was frame, built flat upon the ground, and all the drainage from the creamery, such as rinsing of milk cans, churns, troughs and the like, simply went through the floor on to the ground beneath. At several places the boards which composed the foundation were torn away, and it was easy to see that beneath the house was an awful condition. The stench which arose were very pronounced. Every condition existed which should not at a creamery. I learned that people in that neighborhood refused to purchase the butter and other products of the creamery because of the stench which surrounded the place, and I learned further that all of the products found a ready sale at Indianapolis. Dr. Hershey had already recommended the abolition of this nuisance, and it simply remained for me to call upon the town authorities and confirm Dr. Hershey's condemnation and recommendations. It was promised that the place would be immediately abolished.

This being done, a visit was made to the village slaughter house. The man owning this institution fed the blood and other offal of the slaughtered animals to hogs. The sights and smells at this place were indescribable. Hogs could be seen in mud and filth which was reeking with maggots, eating animal offal. The owner of the place was called upon, and after some conversation and arguments he promised to cease feeding animal offal to hogs, and that lime and gravel would be hauled into the hog lot until the existing conditions were entirely abolished. It is of interest to note that the owner of this slaughter house confessed that he would not slaughter hogs fed upon animal offal, because he "did not believe that their flesh was fit for human food." When asked what he did with the hogs he said he sold them. It seems quite appropriate in this connection to say that the more I see of the preparation of animal food, the more I believe the same is hardly fit to eat.

From Carmel I rode to Nora, which is a little hamlet having a postoffice and a few houses. Here diphtheria had prevailed, which had been called tonsillitis. One death resulted, and because of the mistaken diagnosis the disease was spread to two other families. The situation was carefully reviewed with the people concerned, proper advice given and circulars left with them.

July 27th, Anderson.—On July 26th a telephone message was received stating that White River, below Anderson, was clogged with dead fish and that tons of them were in sight. On the 27th I

visited Anderson to inspect the conditions reported. Upon arrival I met Dr. Conrad, who took me to Moss Island dam, about two miles below the city. There I beheld a sight which was most extraordinary. Lodged against the dam was an immense body of dead fish, commencing to decay. It was guessed by bystanders that not less than five tons were in sight, but it was my judgment this figure is too high. Without doubt, however, three tons of fish were putrefying in the water. I made careful examination by walking along the dam, also at the sides of the stream, and with a long pole pushed the fish apart and discovered that they were almost entirely carp and suckers. No bass were found, although bystanders reported that some bass had appeared and were picked out by boys and men. The conditions were such as to demand immediate action, and so Dr. Conrad was urged to employ men to take the fish out of the stream and bury them. He finally succeeded in finding a man who owned a fertilizer factory near by. He promised to remove the fish the following day, and I have since learned that this was satisfactorily done. The fish were disposed of by the tanking process and they were all rendered into fertilizer. Mr. John Nipp, who owns the dam and the adjacent mill, said that dead fish first appeared Saturday evening, July 25th, and the water was markedly changed in its character. It had a slick feeling and an unusual smell. He stated it was his positive opinion that strawboard refuse had been discharged into the stream in large quantities from the ponds of the strawboard company at Yorktown. Charles Stiffler, who lived near by, said the dead fish first appeared at Moss Island dam at 5 p. m. Saturday, July 25th. He said the water was greatly changed in color, the color being darker than usual. He made a vivid description of masses of struggling fish with noses projected above water, sucking the air. He said that at the mill the race was a rolling mass of life. Daniel Stewart, another nearby dweller, said Saturday, at 9 a. m., July 25th, he was about one mile east of Anderson, at Meyers' ford. He was engaged in cutting oats. There he saw boys picking fish out of the water with their hands. All kinds of fish were to be seen—bass, catfish, carp and white suckers. He first noticed the fish were coming to the bank and the water was dark colored. He had seen these conditions once before, and knew the color was due to strawboard refuse; at least it was like the strawboard seen eight or nine

years ago. He estimated that ten tons of fish had passed the dam and lodged at the mill between Saturday, at 5 p. m., and Monday of the same hour.

From this inspection I went immediately to Yorktown by trolley car. There I carefully surveyed the refuse ponds of the strawboard mill. I could not find any cut in the banks and the sluiceway had a marked appearance of disuse. It was dusty, contained some boulders, and considerable earth had fallen in over the side. It had no appearance of recently having had water passing over it. The banks of the ponds had no marks upon them showing that the water had been lowered. In a word, all the appearances sustained the claim of the superintendent and the men at the mills, who said that "not a drop of liquor had run out of the ponds since last winter." From Yorktown I went to Muncie and called upon Dr. Spickerman and requested that he would, on the following day, make a thorough inspection of the strawboard ponds of the Consumers' Company, which are situated on White River, about one mile below the city. Dr. Spickerman, on the evening of the following day, made report by telephone that he was firmly convinced no strawboard refuse had been discharged into the river from the ponds he inspected since last winter. He reported there were no marks on the banks indicating that the water had been drawn off; there were no breaks in the banks, and further, the sluiceways had every appearance of disuse and neglect. Dr. Spickerman further reported that the manager and the men at the Consumers' strawboard plant all declared that "not a drop of liquor had passed into the stream." The evidence secured was all given to the Prosecutor of the district, who promised that he would look into the matter further, and if there was sufficient evidence he would bring the subject before the grand jury. The question as to what killed the fish can not be satisfactorily answered. The witnesses reviewed at Moss Island dam all were positive it was strawboard refuse, yet no one interviewed had seen the refuse in the stream. They all, however, testified that the water was darker than usual and had a smell. This might have been accounted for upon the supposition that the movement of the fish had stirred up the water and made it darker and also produced an odor. No one was found to swear that the water was of a yellow color, which would have been the case had quantities of strawboard refuse been discharged into it,

as this refuse has a bright yellow hue. A mystery certainly attaches to the clogging of the fish in this instance, and it is to be confessed that the investigation is unsatisfactory, for it fails to explain the conditions.

August 5th, Pendleton.—On this date I visited Pendleton for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society and deliver a talk upon sanitation and the work of the State Health Department. Another object of the visit was to inspect five premises in the town where typhoid had existed and to give what suggestions I could to better matters. On arrival at Pendleton I found the meeting of the above named society was held at a church two miles south of the town. I secured a horse and buggy and proceeded to the place. It seems fair to conclude that the lecture given was productive of good, because questions were poured in rapidly and answered the best I could, and also because a unanimous vote of thanks was given.

The premises inspected at Pendleton showed clearly that polluted water existed in each instance, and it was this which caused the typhoid. All five of the wells were dug and were not properly protected against surface water. All were so located as to make plain that it was possible for them to be connected with the adjacent vaults. It was recommended in every instance that these wells be abolished and new driven wells put down at a distance as remote from the vaults as possible.

August 12th.—Smallpox broke out again at French Lick on August 8th, and at the earnest solicitation of Health Officer Hoggatt I went to French Lick. Five cases of the disease were found, and there had been a death only a few days before. Dr. Hoggatt found himself quite helpless in trying to enforce the health law and the rules of the State Board of Health. He did not have the full support of his local board. All of the cases were visited, and I finally succeeded in getting the town board together. These gentlemen were convinced in time that smallpox existed, and they seemed to be pleased to learn exactly what their duties were. They readily promised to take hold of the work of stamping out the disease. A resolution was passed ordering the health officer to purchase vaccine and employ physicians to help him, and to vaccinate the whole town. He was also authorized to establish,

if necessary, and to the best advantage possible, a temporary hospital for smallpox patients.

As the opportunity offered, we all visited the schoolhouse together. We found this building in a very unsanitary condition. A new building is needed at French Lick, and in one more year one will be constructed, as the plans have all been drawn and advertisements made for bids upon the structure. For the coming winter certain repairs and changes are absolutely necessary. These were pointed out in detail, and the board promised that they would be made.

September 3d, Waverly.—A telephone message was received September 2d from Waverly, stating that tons of dead fish were to be found in a bayou about two miles north of the town, and requested an investigation by the State Board of Health. On the 3d, together with Captain Anderson, I visited Waverly and readily found the place. Formerly a bend existed in the river at this point, and under the ditch law of the State a cut-off had been constructed from the two shoulders of the bend. At the upper shoulder a low dam had been built to deflect the river into the new canal. • The lower arm was not dammed in any way, so that water backed into the same. Into this bayou discharged a small creek, and into this creek, not far from its mouth, there discharged a small branch. The bayou, the creek and the small branch were found filled with dead fish and the water had entirely run out, leaving the bottoms of the streams paved with decomposing bodies. It was evident the fish had come up the streams for some purpose, probably to get away from poisonous matter in the river. One fish had crowded up the little branch as far as he possibly could get, and behind him two more, side by side, were found; behind these two, three, and behind these four, and so on, until the bottom was paved in regular order with fish. It seemed a fair estimate that three or four tons of fish were in sight. At the time of our visit they were rapidly entering the putrefactive stage and the flies and stench were horrible. In the river itself only an occasional dead fish could be found. From general appearances and the testimony secured from a few people in the neighborhood, it was concluded that the fish ran into the bayou and up the creek and branch in order to escape some condition in the river. This occurred when the freshet was at its height, and the fish at the mouth

of the bayou, refusing to back away, thus preventing the fish above from retiring, produced the conditions described. In attempting to discover what could have driven the fish into the bayou and up the small streams, much testimony was taken. Mr. George Devore told us he had lived in that neighborhood for ten years or more, and he had noticed repeatedly, when there was a slight rise in the river, that dead fish were found all along its course, and that upon such occasions fish could be seen in the small inlets with mouths above the surface, sucking air. When there was a rise of two feet or more in the river no dead fish were discovered, and such things as described were not known. This fact was generally concurred in by the farmers present, and led to the conjecture that very likely the fish were driven into the refuge they chose by the Indianapolis sewage. It is known that in times of low water in White River enormous pools of sewage collect below the town. This sewage undoubtedly becomes highly septic, and it is not a long stretch of imagination to suppose that the sudden rise in the river, due to rains, would push this septic sewage down the stream. Of course, it contains no air and will not support fish life. It might, therefore, drive fish before it, and it is but natural for these animals to run up the side streams, where they find water in which it is possible to live. Mr. Devore suggested it was strawboard refuse which killed the fish. This theory seemed not to be tenable, because there was no strawboard within sixty-five miles and there was no history to show that any fish were killed between Anderson and Indianapolis. All of the conditions described existed immediately below Indianapolis. The theory of septic sewage being the cause of the destruction of the fish is only tenable upon the supposition that the rise in the river would not be sufficient to dilute it to a point where it would not be dangerous.

September 6th, Mulberry.—On September 6th I visited Mulberry to inspect the schoolhouse at that place. This was on account of an invitation from a delegation of citizens from that town. Upon arrival at Mulberry I found a considerable number of people gathered to hear and see what might be said and done.

The town of Mulberry is not incorporated, and is, therefore, under township government, and the schoolhouse is a township institution. I found the building to be very old, built over twenty-four years ago. The material was brick, no cellar, and in very bad

repair. The site was an excellent one. The outhouses were new, with good paths leading to them. The rooms were all carefully measured and the number of pupils they contained last year were found not to crowd them. All rooms were heated by stoves and ventilated by windows and doors, which, of course, marked them as unsanitary. Not one of the rooms was properly lighted, the window area not being more than one-tenth of the floor area. The floors were in passable condition, blackboards painted, and desks were old. A summary of all the conditions was that the house was old, dilapidated, unsanitary, not large enough for the number of pupils which must be accommodated the coming winter, and that it was altogether unfit for school purposes. All of these facts were put before the assembled people, and the trustee and advisory board, who were present, promised that certain repairs and changes would be made in the schoolhouse for the coming winter, and that next year a new structure would be built. The visit, therefore, was satisfactory and profitable.

The trip to Mulberry was not made on account of smallpox, yet in passing along the street I met one John Butler, with a raw face full of pits and with scabs still hanging upon him in several places. I took Mr. Butler aside, carefully inspected him, and found that he was recovering from a case of smallpox, but desquamation was not yet complete. Upon questioning I found, further, that his mother and sister were afflicted with the disease at that time at their home, two miles in the country. The attending physician had failed to diagnose the disease properly, although it certainly had been a very severe case. Mr. Butler was ordered to his father's house in the country, where the disease existed, and the health officer of the county, Dr. Ruddell, of Frankfort, was called up by telephone and fully informed in regard to the situation. Dr. Ruddell said he would immediately establish quarantine and look after the cases.

September 8th, Plainfield.—On this date I visited Plainfield on account of smallpox, also for the purpose of inspecting the septic tank at the Boys' School. Two cases of smallpox were found, which were very mild and which were being allowed to go around the village, thus endangering other persons. Proper steps were taken to prevent these conditions.

The septic tank at the institution had become very foul and needed attention. This fact being determined, recommendation was made to the superintendent as to what should be done. It seems that gases from the tank had passed back through the sewer pipes and become offensive in the institution. It was recommended that two or more efficient traps be put into the sewer between the institution and the tank.

October 12th, Jasonville.—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions to proceed to Jasonville and make a sanitary survey of that town, I left Indianapolis Monday, October 5th, and arrived at Terre Haute about 10 a. m. I met Dr. Rice, Secretary City Board of Health, and had a talk with him over the conditions in that city. He reported health matters in good shape, little sickness, and sanitary conditions being improved as fast as possible. He is supported by his board in any work in that line. They are a little slow, but allow the bills without any trouble. He had no complaint of typhoid fever, and city water in good condition; some dug wells had been condemned, and he suggested that water ought to be boiled. He had no complaints to make except he thought that the County Health Officer was not strict enough on quarantine, as persons from outside the city would break quarantine and come into the city, and that was the main cause of the trouble of smallpox. In the afternoon I met Dr. M. B. Vancleave, who reported an outbreak of smallpox at Fontanet on Saturday night. There were twelve or fifteen cases, all among school children. The families were all quarantined. It was reported that tramps had slept in the schoolhouse, used the cups, etc., and it is supposed it was started from them, as it was confined to the pupils of the one school, none of whom had been vaccinated. Dr. Vancleave went before the County Board of Health that afternoon and asked privilege to be allowed to offer a reward of from \$10 to \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any one violating a quarantine. This privilege was granted by the board.

We then went over to the water-works; were shown over the plant by the chief engineer, which seemed to be in fine condition, and no complaints were made in any way by the health officer as to the purity of the water. We also visited new pesthouse on the poor farm, about three miles east of the city, which is completed from plans sent from the State Board of Health, but has not yet

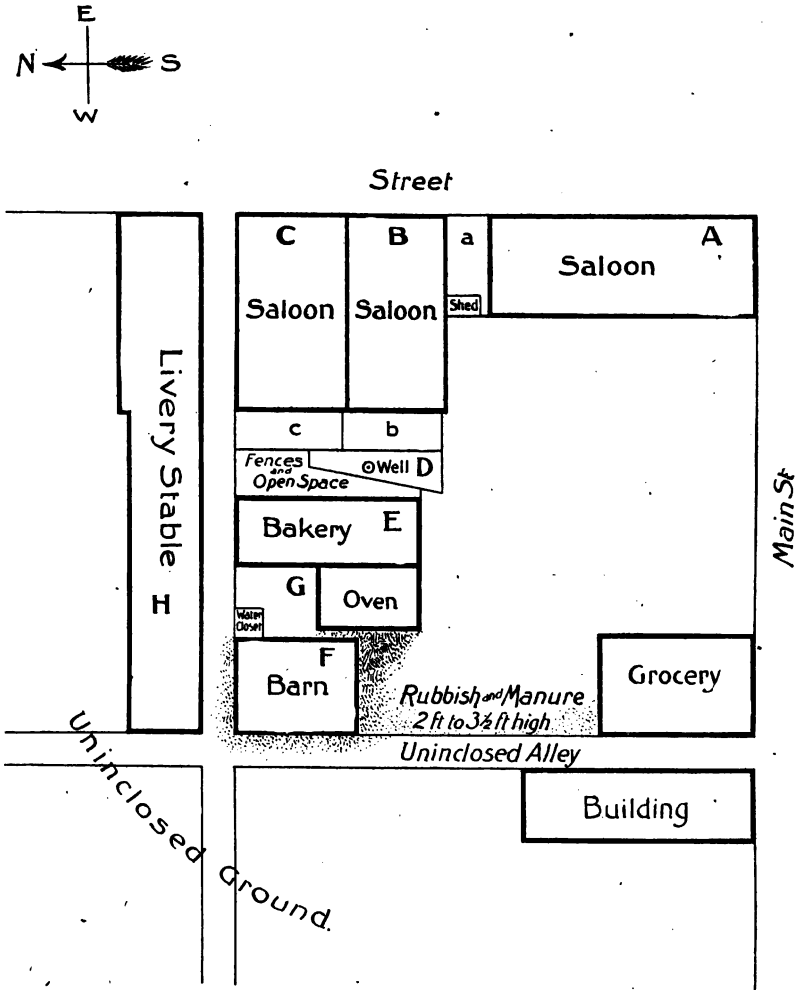
been accepted by the County Commissioners, but will be. The arrangements there are such that there will be no probability of contagion from occupants. At present there is no smallpox in the city. I left Terre Haute October 5th, arriving at Jasonville about 7 a. m. October 6th. Dr. Padgett, Health Officer, not being at home, I called on Mr. J. L. Bonham, Deputy Health Officer and Postmaster of the town. Instead of a small hamlet of fifty to 150 inhabitants, I found Jasonville a town of about 2,000 inhabitants and growing very rapidly, the building operations only being limited by the ability to obtain workmen and lumber. It has no sewers or other sanitary system; the town is torn up, being in a transition stage. It lies on high, rolling land, with a good natural drainage in all directions. Contracts have been let for brick streets and cement sidewalks to the amount of about \$70,000. A new brick school building, six rooms, basement and attic, was built last year on sanitary plans furnished by the State Board of Health, but it is not large enough to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance, and the old school building is being used for the overflow. It will be necessary to build another one next year of equal capacity if the present growth continues, as it seems likely to do. This building is heated by three hot-air furnaces in the cellar. The water-closets are frame buildings above ground. The ones used by the girls is in very good condition, but the other is in a very poor and unsanitary condition. There is no partition fence between them and no walks about the building. The closets of the school building are drained by a tile running a little south of east into a small branch about two hundred yards east of the building. The well is driven seventy-six feet deep to limestone rock and piped solidly. It is on the outside of the house.

The superintendent, Mr. L. L. Gooding, seemed an intelligent gentleman and alive to the situation. He stated that he would be glad to have circulars on sanitation and other literature that would be of benefit to the pupils or their families, and will see that they are sent to each family. I called on Dr. Burkhart with Mr. Bonham, and talked with him on the situation. He was unable to locate the cause of the epidemic. It is stated that some of his patients used water from dug wells fifteen to twenty feet deep and some from driven wells. There was one case in which three families used water from the same dug well and only one family was

affected. He was inclined to believe the infection was due to flies carrying it, etc. Mr. Saul, ex-councilman, was about of the same opinion. The city or town was built on high ground, with new houses, clean wells, and while the closets were on top of the ground, they had not been built long enough to contaminate the ground. Mr. Bonham thought it might possibly be due to the bakery, as it was in a very unsanitary place; and he did not consider it safe to use the bread and had quit buying it for his family.

Dr. H. V. Norvell, County Health Officer, arrived at 10:40, and with him and Mr. Bonham we made a survey of the town, visiting two families who had sickness at the present time. The first family lived in a one and one-half story, six or seven-room new frame house, built about one year. It was built on a northern slope of ground, facing north, and set on posts or pillars about eight inches off of the ground. The doors and windows were well screened. The well is dug, walled with brick, and about eighteen feet deep, situated by the side of the back porch. A wooden platform is over the well, and an open gutter leading to the street gutter. A wooden box about seven feet high in the center sits on the platform with a hole through the center, and rope and bucket attached, which is used for drawing water. The well has only been dug about six months. The water looked and tasted good. The water closet is about 100 feet south of the well, on top of ground, and had a box for a receptacle. The box was about one-fourth full and there was no odor noticeable. Everything seemed clean and in good condition about the premises. We did not enter the house, but talked with the housewife. The patient was a young man about twenty-one years old, and was convalescent, and was the first case of sickness since coming to the town. Their usual health was good and other families had used the water from their well, but had not been sick. She did not think it was the water caused the sickness.

The second house was on high ground, and the same conditions as to screens and cleanliness as at the first house. The well was eighty-seven feet deep, driven; closet about 150 feet distant, at the back of the lot, was a dug pit, in fair condition. The house was a one-story, five rooms, on brick foundation. Three persons were in the family. The patient there was a girl about fifteen years of age. She had been healthy up to the present attack. The cause was un-



known and the parents could give no reason for her sickness; was gradually improving. From this point we went east and viewed the school building and the bakery. (See drawing.)

The bakery, "E," is situated back of three saloons, A, B, C, and in front of a tumbledown barn, "F." The well, "D," is between the bakery and the saloons, and is enclosed by a board fence with gates opening to the saloons and to bakery. "X" for opening. The enclosed space in each of the saloons (A, B, C) are used for their customers as water-closets and privies. The well is said to be a bored well about seventy-five or eighty feet deep, and piped

to rock, but the ground is so thoroughly saturated with filth around it that there is a strong probability that the well is badly contaminated. There were no screens on the windows and the one on the door to the bakery was so badly torn that it was worthless and allowed the flies free entrance to the building.

From the bakery we went to the postoffice and met Dr. Padgett, Town Health Officer, and talked over the situation with him. As near as there could be ascertained, there had been about fifty cases in the town in the last three months. There did not seem to be any specific cause for it, and the physicians were unable to trace its source. Dr. Norvell told Dr. Padgett that he had not been informed of this matter by him, and asked him why he had not done so. To this no definite answer was given. It being about train time, the discussion was ended by my asking Dr. Norvell to order the local health officer to at once give the owners and occupants of the buildings marked on drawing orders to clean up and put their premises in sanitary condition within the next twenty-four hours, and if the order was not complied with, to at once bring suit and prosecute them for maintaining a nuisance, and especially to see that the bakery was put in good sanitary condition or to close it up. Dr. Norvell gave the order and also told Dr. Padgett to keep him fully informed in regard to health matters in the future, which he promised to do.

It is my opinion, based on observation of the surroundings, that this bakery, owing to its unsanitary and filthy condition, was the original source of infection of the epidemic of typhoid fever.

At 12:15 p. m., accompanied by Dr. Norvell, we left for Linton, and in the afternoon with Dr. McKissick, Local Health Officer, went over the town to get information as to the general condition. The town lies on gently rolling ground, with fine natural drainage; has grown from 3,071 in 1900 to nearly 8,000 population at present. They are putting in sanitary and surface sewers, building brick streets, cement sidewalks and fine brick business rooms. They have a good water-works system over the town, the water being brought about three miles by direct pressure. Building operations were only limited by an ability to obtain workmen and material. There are two good brick school buildings, one of eight rooms, two stories and basement, built about four years ago. The water-closets are in the basement, with the Smead system of

burning. It is not connected with the water-works, but the water is drawn from a driven well eighty-seven feet deep, on the south side of the building. The rooms are heated by hot air; seats arranged so light comes over the left side. The walls are tinted a pale green and the window shades are of a dark olive. The building is used for both the high school and grades.

The other building is a new two-story-and-basement brick, completed last summer. It is connected with the water-works. The water-closet is on the outside of the building. I did not enter the building, but viewed it from the outside as we drove past. The streets on which these buildings are situated are not yet improved and there are no walks around them, but around the high school they are in process of construction and will be completed this fall.

I found the superintendent a very intelligent gentleman, and he reports his teachers as competent and anxious to do effective work in sanitary as well as other lines. He has instructed them to be careful in regard to any sickness that may appear in their rooms. Fever, coughs or sore throats should be reported to him, and if the case seems to require it, the child is at once sent to his home with a note to the parents to keep it there until it has recovered. He expressed the wish to have any sanitary literature that the board would care to send him, and he seemed anxious to receive any help the board could extend him in that way.

The town is in a transition stage, Main street being badly torn up and many of the cross streets, putting in new brick streets, sidewalks, etc., and presenting a very bad appearance, but I should judge that when the work now under way and contemplated is completed that the town of Linton will be one of the most sanitary cities in the State.

I left Linton at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Indianapolis about midnight.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. ANDERSON, Deputy.

The above report, as read, was ordered spread of record.

ELWOOD TINPLATE WORKS.

A communication from Mr. C. M. Greenlee, attorney for the American Tinplate Company at Elwood, was read, which requested a permit for the Elwood concern, worded the same as the

permit given to the Anderson plant and to include permission to discharge the sewage of the plant into Duck Creek.

The above matter was thoroughly discussed, and finally the following permit was passed and ordered spread of record:

Whereas, The American Tinplate Company, a corporation owning a tinplate plant at Elwood, Madison County, Indiana, has heretofore filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana its verified application in writing, asking a permit to discharge into a stream in said State, known as Duck Creek, certain liquid wastes from the rolls, engine-pits and boshes, also "spent pickle" and the sewage from the plant, and showing in such application that said stream was, at the time of filing and making such application, and at various other times, at such stage that the wastes, pickle and sewage might be safely discharged into said stream without injury to the public; and

Whereas, Said State Board of Health has duly inspected said stream above, at and below the point where said wastes enter Duck Creek and has found and finds that said wastes may, for the period herein below fixed, be safely discharged into said stream without injury to public health, as aforesaid, and furthermore, finding that said wastes, "spent pickle" and sewage will not cause unsanitary conditions.

Now, therefore, said State Board of Health hereby grants and issues this, its written permit, hereby granting permission to said American Tinplate Company to flow and discharge the wastes from the rolls, engine-pits and boshes, also "spent pickle" and sewage of its plant, at Elwood, into Duck Creek, for a period extending from the date hereof to the 1st of January, 1904.

This permit is given this day, October 12, 1903, by the State Board of Health, all members being present and concurring.

Moved by Dr. Cook, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a strong recommendation to the Committee of Codification on the construction of a home for tubercular patients on the same line recommended by the Governor to the last General Assembly, and that a copy of the same be sent to each member for approval and recommendation.

Carried.

Moved by Dr. Davis, That Drs. Cook, Eisenbeiss and Hurty be appointed delegates to represent the Indiana State Board of Health at the annual meetings of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America and the American Public Health Association—the first to be held in Baltimore, October 23 and 24, 1903, and the second in Washington, October 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1903; and also that their expenses be paid from the funds of the State Board of Health.

Carried.

Moved by Dr. Cook, That in the event either of the above named delegates find he can not attend the meetings named, then the President may appoint a substitute.

Carried.

Ordered, That the Secretary shall prepare a program for the Health Officers' School, to be held December 16th and 17th, and that he is authorized to offer to engage and pay the expenses of Professor Dennis, of Earlham College, and of Professor Novy, of the Michigan University.

Moved by Dr. Wishard, That the telephone of the Central Union Telephone Company be ordered out December 31, 1903.

Carried.

Ordered, That the Secretary purchase a leaf cabinet in which to keep and display charts and diagrams, also to purchase three dozen special cards to fit the leaves of the leaf cabinet.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

REGISTRATION REPORT, 1903.

This report is for the calendar year 1903. The population basis used is the United States Census of 1900.

Table 1 is a classification of all deaths, arranged according to the International system.

Table 2 gives the deaths from certain diseases by geographical sections and by counties.

Table 3 gives the deaths from all causes by months, age, color, nationality and condition.

Table 4 gives deaths by counties, months, age, sex, color, nationality and conjugal condition.

Table A gives births by counties, months, color and nationality of parents.

Table B gives, by counties, the number of children born to each mother, grouped ages of parents, still plurality and illegitimate births.

Table C gives, by counties, the marriages by months, color and nationality.

Table D gives, by counties, the marriages by grouped ages.

Chart.—The chart following the tables gives the relative standing of the three sanitary sections in regard to total deaths and death rate, and also in regard to certain preventable diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics are collected, tabulated and analyzed to determine the history of communities with special reference to their numbers, their state of health and disease, and their social condition. It is obvious, while the first value of disease and death statistics is to point out where sanitary science may be immediately practically applied for the benefit of the people, that the second value is historical. From a study of these statistics one learns what has happened concerning births, disease, deaths and mar-

riages for any given year in the community in which they are collected, and by comparison with like future statistics of the same and other communities, determine what progress, if any, is being made, and also deduce any lessons which they may contain. It is almost entirely by comparison that the lessons of statistics may be secured, and therefore, in a degree, statistics are like wine—the older the better. An eminent authority says: "To be utilized, statistics must be classified and the relation which the classes bear to each other must be carefully and correctly studied. It is not a simple matter to use these accumulated facts so that correct and valuable conclusions may be drawn from them. Their true interpretation in all their significance can only be rendered by those who are skilled and experienced in their application. Novices in their use often develop very remarkable errors and fallacies, and malicious persons may designedly use them for the special purpose of misrepresentation and deceit. A marked illustration of this appeared in a newspaper of quite recent date. The writer's statistics and conclusions were as follows:

"The benighted city of Philadelphia has been subject for three years to most persistent and thorough compulsory vaccination, and yet in the report of this week we read that smallpox is steadily on the increase. Three weeks ago sixty-five cases were reported, the following week eighty cases, this week ninety cases, proving, if anything can be proven, that the increase of smallpox keeps pace with the increase of vaccination, demonstrating beyond a doubt its inefficiency as a preventive."—*Journal and Courier*, December 31, 1903.

There is no reason to doubt that his figures were right, but the fallacy in his conclusions was due to his omission of a most important fact, namely that the "sixty-five, eighty and ninety cases" occurred exclusively among those who had not yet been vaccinated, and that those who had been successfully vaccinated were immune to smallpox. With that fact in mind the direct opposite to his conclusion appears. It has often been said that "figures can not lie." But it has also been said that "liars will use them." Anti-vaccinationists are notoriously addicted to the misuse of statistics.

The chief value of vital statistics, in a sanitary sense, consists in the information they afford as to the extent and prevalence of

the fatal diseases, their location, and whether increasing or decreasing; the influence of age, of occupation, of climate, of soil, and all the varying conditions of environment upon the health of communities. The same information is also suggestive of the causes of disease and of the means of prevention.

The value of vital statistics is enhanced by the number of the population to which they apply, hence the census is the most important element. The number of the people, the ages of the units of which it is composed, the sex, color, social rank, etc., are each and all necessary to the solution of many social problems in which our health is concerned.

Dr. Farr says: "Vital statistics must always furnish the basis on which sanitary reforms shall rest, especially in regard to registration."

Dr. Newsholme says: "The registration of causes of death has given an immense impetus to sanitary work, and it is scarcely too much to say that modern sanitary science owes its existence to the registration of deaths and their causes, and the localization of unsanitary conditions thereby insured."

STUDY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS, 1903.

BIRTHS.

Forty-four thousand one hundred and sixteen births were reported; males 22,748, females 21,268. Of this number 741 were negroes; 394 males, 347 females. In the preceding year the births reported numbered 43,262; males 22,393, females 20,869. Negro births 749; males 378, females 371. The births in 1903 exceeded the deaths 10,124. In the preceding year the births exceeded the deaths, 9,193. For 1903 the birth rate was 17.5 per 1,000 and the death rate 13.4. It is known that the number of deaths is practically correct, but owing to an inadequate penalty in the law requiring reports and a curious indifference or ignorance of the law and of the necessity of the full registration of births on the part of physicians and the people, the birth statistics are very inaccurate. The average birth rate throughout the United States in 1900 was at least 35 per 1,000 of population. At this rate 88,095 births should have been reported. By this estimate it appears that only

about one-half of the births are recorded. The first lesson of the matter then is: Indiana's birth statistics at present are so inaccurate as to be of little or no value, and a law should be passed without delay making it possible for the Health Department to secure accurate figures in regard to this important matter. A second lesson appears in the ratios which are the same calculated on one-half as upon the whole. The fact that 729 illegitimate births were reported shows that about 1,500 actually occurred—enough to indicate that morality of a certain kind is not as high as it should be in Indiana. The State rate of illegitimacy on this basis is 57 per 100,000. Seven counties containing good-sized cities shows as follows: Allen County, rate 57; Delaware, 72; Wayne, 66; Vigo, 112; Vanderburgh, 150; Marion, 146; St. Joseph, 37, an average of 91, or 34 higher than in the whole State. Seven small and agricultural counties show as follows: Newton, rate 20; Brown, 20; Scott, 95; Noble, 33; Ohio, 0; Owen, 13; Warren, 17, an average of 28, or 29 less than the State rate. It seems allowable to conclude from these considerations that in Indiana in rural communities the illegitimacy rate is at least 66 per cent. lower than in cities. It is estimated that in order to maintain a population it is necessary that four children be born to each married couple. This is required because death, accident, non-productiveness and other causes bring down the lives at least 50 per cent., so of the four children to each couple only two remain to represent the parents. It is interesting, therefore, to know how many couples had four and more children born to them at the close of 1903. The statistics show as to this that 2,382 couples had their fourth child in 1903, 1,336 their fifth, 802 their sixth, 572 their seventh, 284 their eighth, 156 their ninth, 90 their tenth, 42 their eleventh, and 46 their twelfth. As to ages of parents, there were 653 fathers and 4,490 mothers under 20 years, 125 fathers and 35 mothers between 60 and 70, and 15 fathers between 70 and 80.

MARRIAGES.

There were 26,874 marriages in 1903. The grooms under 20 years old numbered 895 and the brides 6,851; 20 to 30—grooms 17,107, brides 14,948; 30 to 40—grooms 5,232, brides 2,749; 40 to 50—grooms 1,661, brides 1,032; 50 to 60—grooms 758,

brides 350; 60 to 70—grooms, 323, brides 134; 70 to 80—grooms 98, brides 16; 80 and over—11 grooms, 0 brides. The American-born grooms and brides numbered 24,794 and 25,205, respectively, and the foreign-born grooms 1,290, brides 937. Of the total marriages, 757 were colored. October was the popular month for weddings, 3,071 occurring. By months the weddings numbered—January 2,301, February 1,989, March 1,883, April 2,298, May 1,824, June 2,301, July 2,026, August 1,990, September 2,339, October 3,071, November 2,420, December 2,432. As 2,366 of these couples were over 40 years of age and will not likely be productive, it leaves 24,508 couples to supply the balance of births necessary to keep up the present birth-rate, and it is probable this will be done.

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1903 numbered 33,892, or 177 fewer than in the preceding year. The rate was 13.46 per 1,000 of population. The male deaths were 17,606 and the female 16,286. Of the total number 1,375 were negroes; 758 males, 617 females. The American-born numbered 30,295; males 15,468, females 14,827. The foreign-born numbered 3,131; males, 1,832, females 1,299. By social condition the deaths were: Single 15,765; males 8,855; females 6,910; married 11,796; males 6,269, females 5,527.

By ages the deaths were: Under 1 year 7,510, or 22.1 per cent. of the total; 1 to 2, 1,244, or 3.6 per cent.; 2 to 5, ———, or 3.3 per cent. It is noted that the deaths under one year exceed those between 2 and 30. The deaths in the prime of life, 15 to 50, numbered 9,001, or 26.5 per cent. of the total. The deaths in extreme age periods were—70 to 75, 2,202; 75 to 80, 2,126; 80 to 90, 2,184; 90 and over, 298. The deaths in the 45 to 50 period was almost the same as in the 1 to 2 period. The following table, giving the deaths by months, shows that March has the greatest number to its credit, and August comes next, while June shows the lowest number:

Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3,030	2,816	3,121	2,904	2,571	2,316	2,868	3,118	2,946	2,687	2,550	2,965

March is the highest tuberculosis and pneumonia month, and August the highest diarrhoeal month. These preventable diseases, therefore, account for the increase of deaths in the months named.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following table gives the principal causes of death in their numerical order, and Chart No. 1, following, gives a graphic representation:

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3,915	21. Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	411
2. Pneumonia.....	2,634	22. Simple meningitis.....	365
3. Organic heart disease.....	2,108	23. Influenza.....	348
4. Accidents.....	1,601	24. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	341
5. Infantile diarrhoea.....	1,449	25. Convulsions of infants.....	335
6. Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage.....	1,346	26. Peritonitis.....	311
7. Diseases of infants.....	1,314	27. Other respiratory diseases.....	276
8. Cancer.....	1,217	28. Suicide.....	254
9. Bright's disease.....	1,164	29. Rheumatism.....	220
10. Typhoid fever.....	1,113	30. Dysentery.....	211
11. Paralysis.....	762	31. Diabetes.....	197
12. Stomach diseases.....	613	32. Smallpox.....	195
13. Other circulatory diseases.....	596	33. Scarlet fever.....	164
14. Liver diseases.....	527	34. Iliac abscess.....	163
15. Bronchitis.....	523	35. Malformations.....	152
16. Other digestive diseases.....	519	36. Whooping cough.....	148
17. Other forms of tuberculosis.....	477	37. Malaria.....	131
18. Broncho pneumonia.....	466	38. Skin diseases.....	129
19. Diphtheria and croup.....	462	39. Disease of female genital organs.....	85
20. Other genito-urinary diseases.....	437	40. Measles.....	73
		41. Homicide.....	62

Diagram Showing the Principal Causes of Death During the Year 1903,
in the Order of Their Importance.

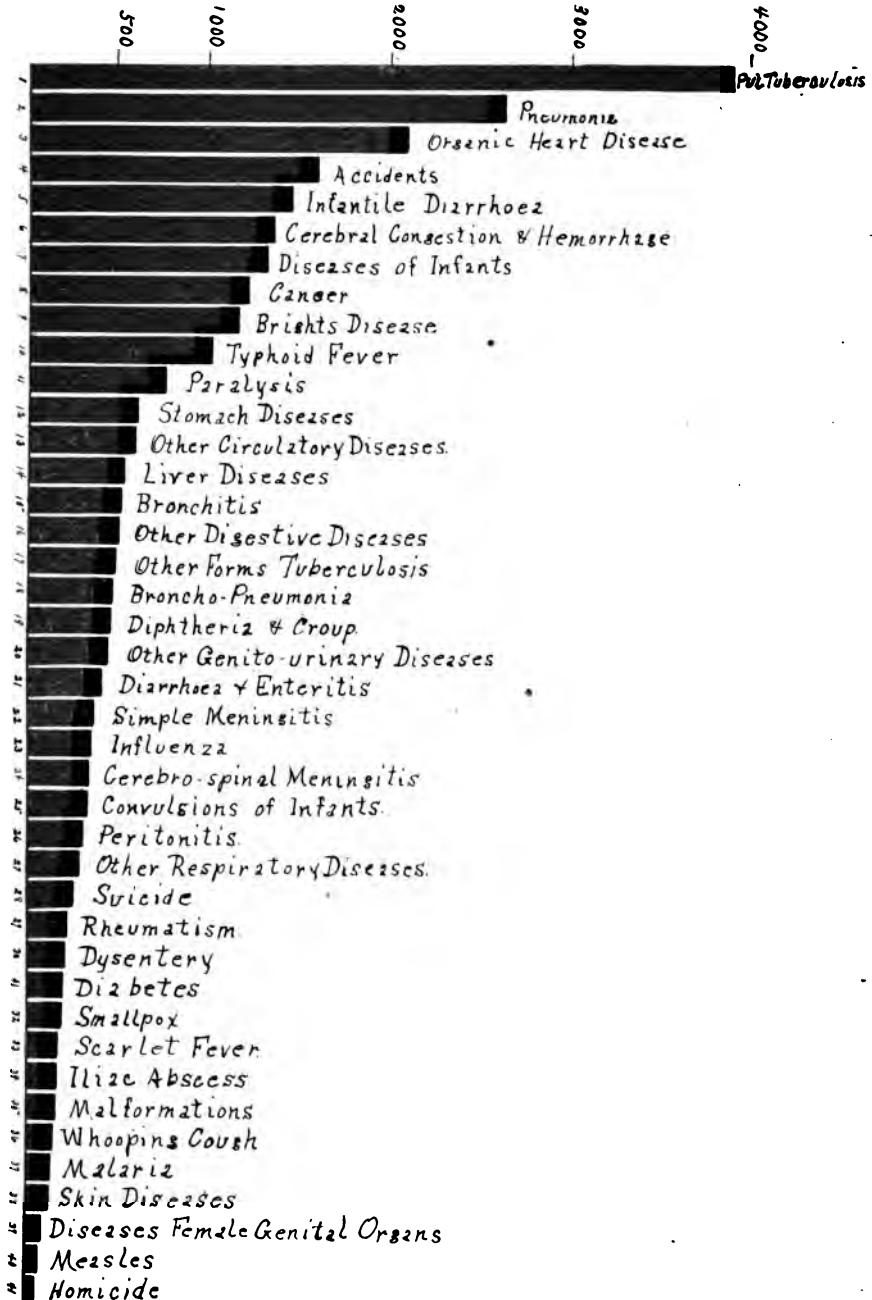


CHART No. 1.

DIMINISHING RATES.

To determine whether or not certain diseases are increasing or diminishing, the following table is constructed. A review of the same shows that the general death rate was lower in 1903 than in any year since accurate statistics have been secured. A lower death rate also appears in tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases and puerperal fever. For diphtheria a slightly higher rate appears as compared with 1902, but decidedly lower as compared with 1900 and 1901. This is also true in regard to influenza.

Table Showing Number of Deaths from Certain Diseases, with Rates per 100,000 for Four Years.

	1900.	Rate.	1901.	Rate.	1902.	Rate.	1903.	Rate.
Total deaths.....	35,516	14.1	36,544	14.5	34,069	13.5	33,892	13.4
Pulmonary tuberculosis....	3,364	133.6	4,115	163.5	3,900	154.9	3,864	153.5
Typhoid fever.....	1,440	57.2	1,198	47.6	1,217	48.3	1,013	40.2
Diphtheria.....	687	27.2	487	19.3	424	16.7	462	18.3
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	2,049	81.4	1,776	70.5	1,779	70.6	1,449	57.5
Influenza.....	424	16.8	1,049	41.8	302	12.0	348	13.8
Puerperal septicæmia.....	172	6.8	234	9.2	135	5.4	161	6.3
Under 1 year.....	6,310	250.5	8,015	314.5	7,621	302.8	7,510	298.4
One to 5 years, inclusive....	3,150	125.1	2,895	115.0	2,631	104.5	2,361	93.8
Sixty-five years and over ..	8,437	335.2	9,414	374.0	8,567	340.4	8,810	350.0

TYPHOID FEVER.

The death rate from typhoid was lower in 1903 than in any year since 1899. The deaths numbered 1,013, rate 40.2 per 100,000. The highest number of deaths occurred in September and the lowest in May. Two typhoid fever charts are here given. Chart No. 2 shows the typhoid deaths by months for 1903 and also the average for years.

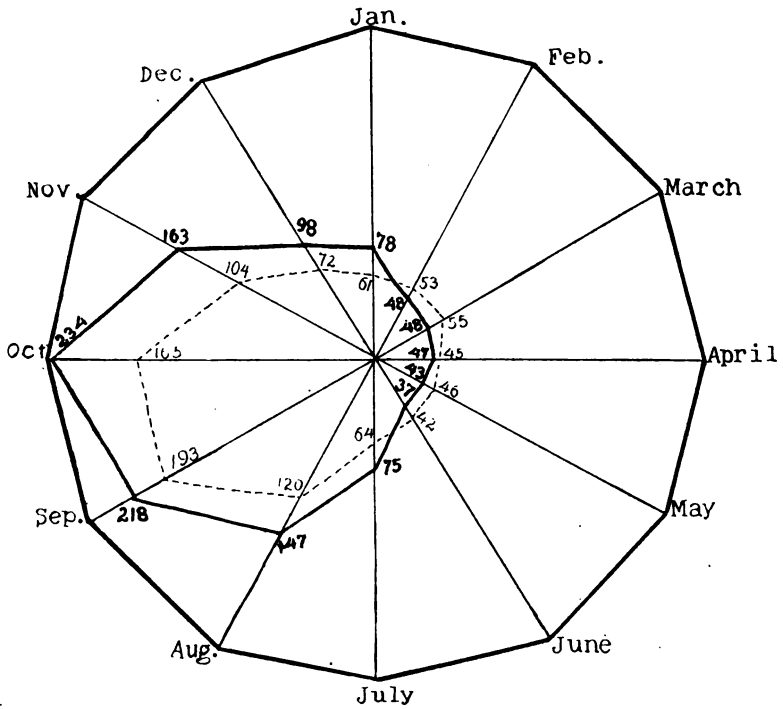


CHART No. 2.

—— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

Seven months show less than average.

Five months show an increase over average.

Chart No. 3 shows how typhoid affects ages.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Typhoid Fever, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

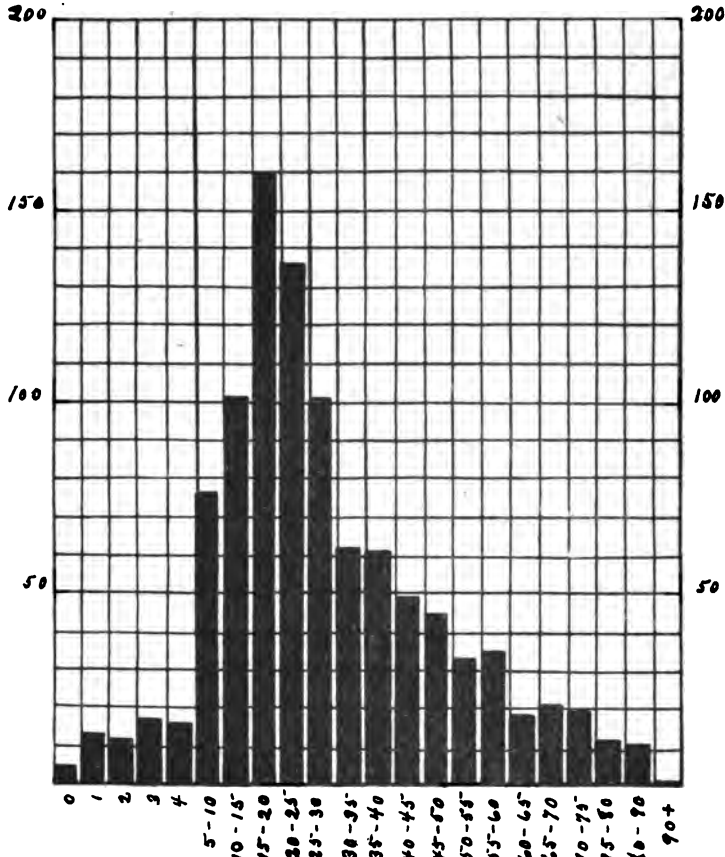


CHART No. 3.

DIPHTHERIA.

The deaths numbered 429, rate 17 per 100,000, an increase over the preceding year, when 385 deaths were reported, a rate of 15.2. However, no increase appears in comparison with the average of the four last years, which was 426 deaths, rate 17. October to March includes the diphtheria period of the year, as 83 per cent. of the deaths and a corresponding proportion of the cases occur in that period. Five to 10 is the most fatal age period; 139 of the

total deaths, or 32.6 per cent., are to be credited to it. Diphtheria always increases in October, shortly after the opening of the schools, and falls to minimum when they close. It is to be remarked that three old people died with diphtheria in 1903. One was 60 years old, one was 68 and one 78.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

Comparison of 1903 with average of the last four years.

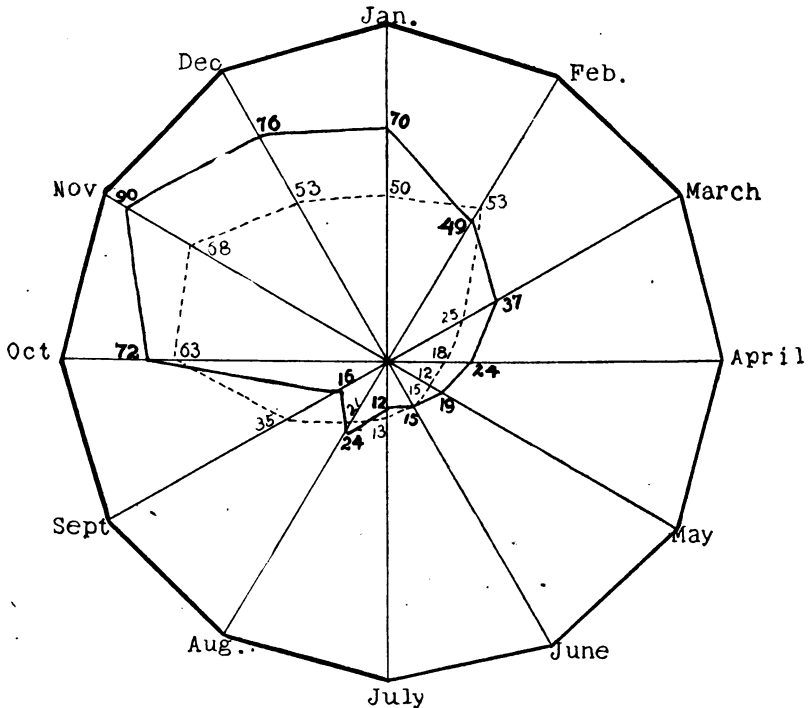


CHART No. 4.

—— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

. Nine months show less than average.

Three months show an increase over average.

The above chart gives the monthly incidence of diphtheria and also compares 1903 with the average for the last four years.

Chart No. 5 shows diphtheria deaths by ages.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

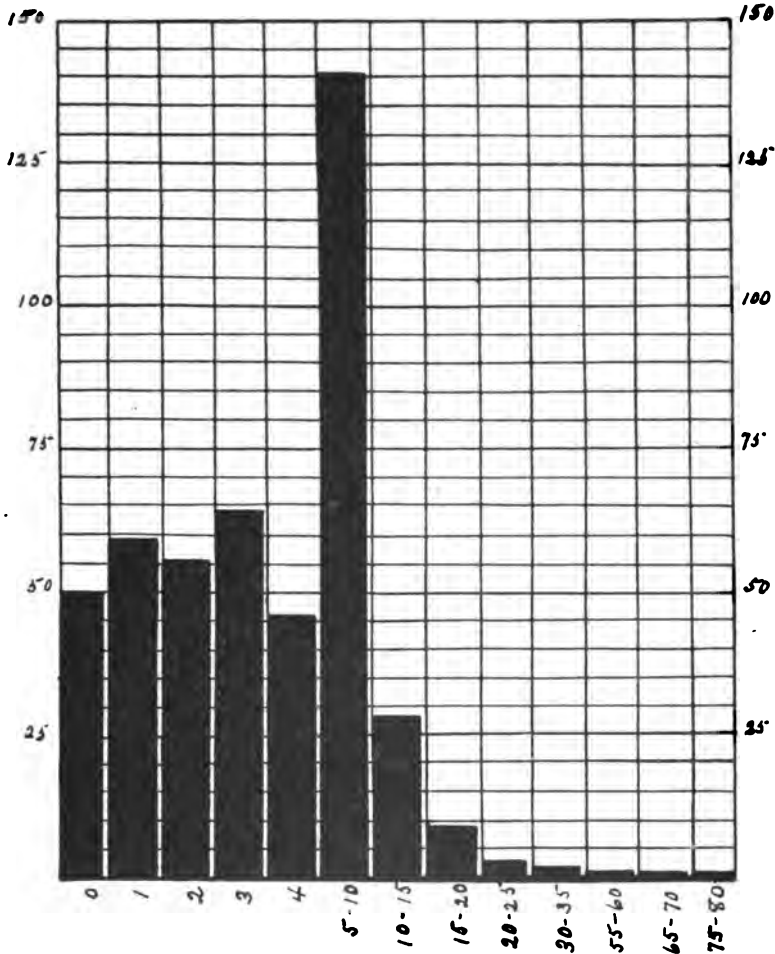


CHART No. 5.

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and sixty-four deaths, rate 6.5. It is a strange coincidence that this exact condition prevailed in the preceding year, the same number of deaths being reported. The highest number occurred in December (34), and the next highest in January (22).

Chart No. 6 shows the monthly incidence of scarlet fever deaths, and also compares 1903 with the average of the last four years. By this comparison there is an increase to be recorded of 5.8 per cent.

Comparison of 1903 with average of the last four years.

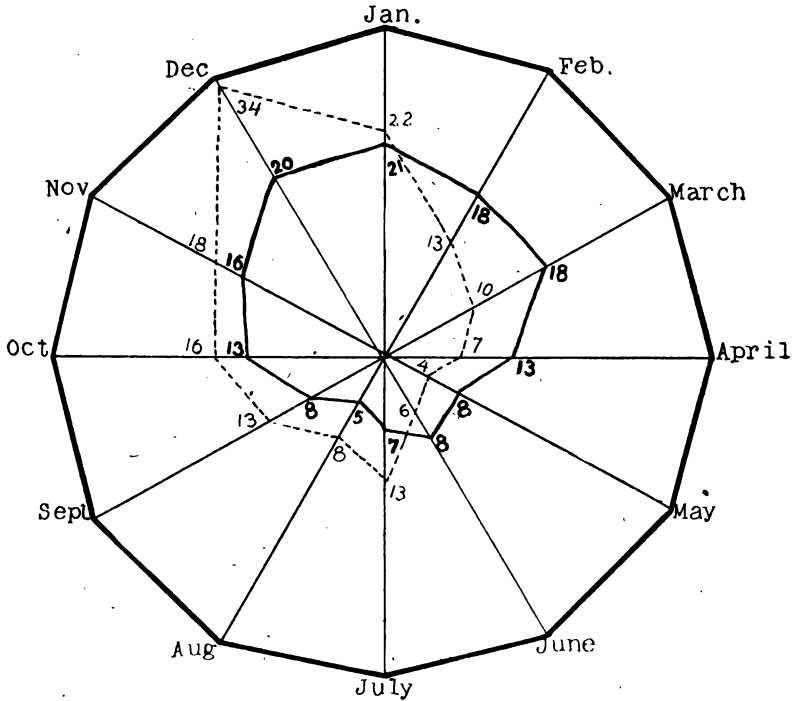


CHART No. 6.

—— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

Five months show less than average.

Seven months show an increase over average.

Of the scarlet fever deaths 47, or 48.7 per cent., were under five years old, and 55, or 33.5 per cent., were between the ages of 5 and 10. There was one scarlet fever death between 30 and 35, one 43 years old and one 82 years old.

Chart No. 7 shows the incidence of age to scarlet fever deaths.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Scarlet Fever, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

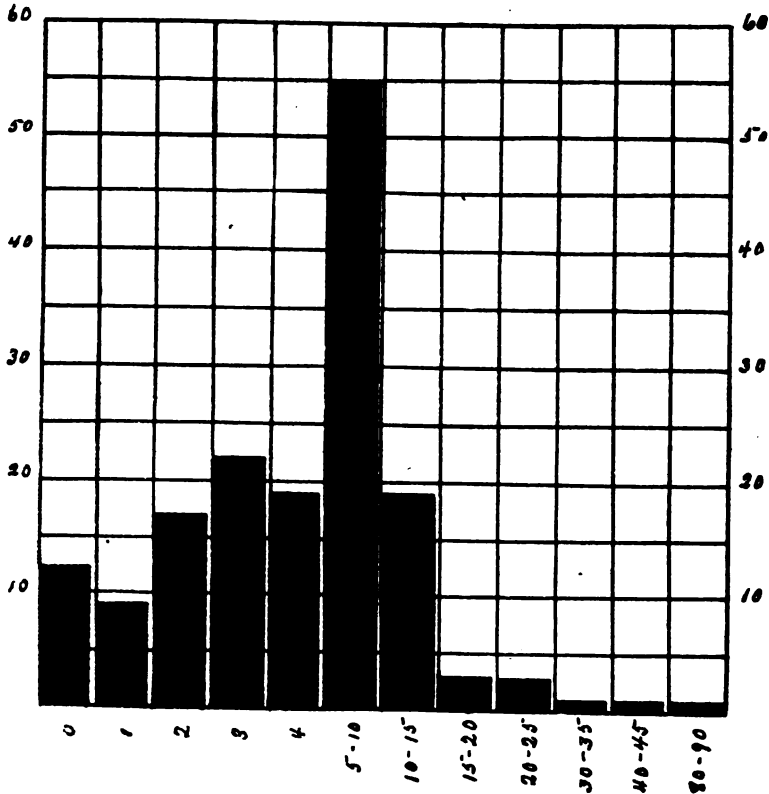


CHART No. 7.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The group to which this term is applied includes dysentery, all varieties, No. 14 International classification, and diarrhoea and enteritis, No. 105.

Dysentery.—Two hundred and eleven deaths, rate 8.3 per 100,000; in the preceding year 277, rate 11, July, August, September and October, the critical months, reporting 36, 59, 49 and 22, respectively; total 166, or 78.6 per cent. of the yearly total. Dysentery prevails mostly among old people, the line beginning to rise at 50 years. Between 50 and 90 there were 167 deaths, or 79

per cent. of the total. There was only one death recorded under one year and only one between 3 and 4.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis Under Five Years.—Fourteen hundred and forty-nine deaths: July 323, August 475, September 275, October 140, total 1,213, or 83 per cent. of grand total. These are, therefore, the critical months. Chart No. 8 shows the incidence of deaths and months and also compares 1903 with the average for the last four years.

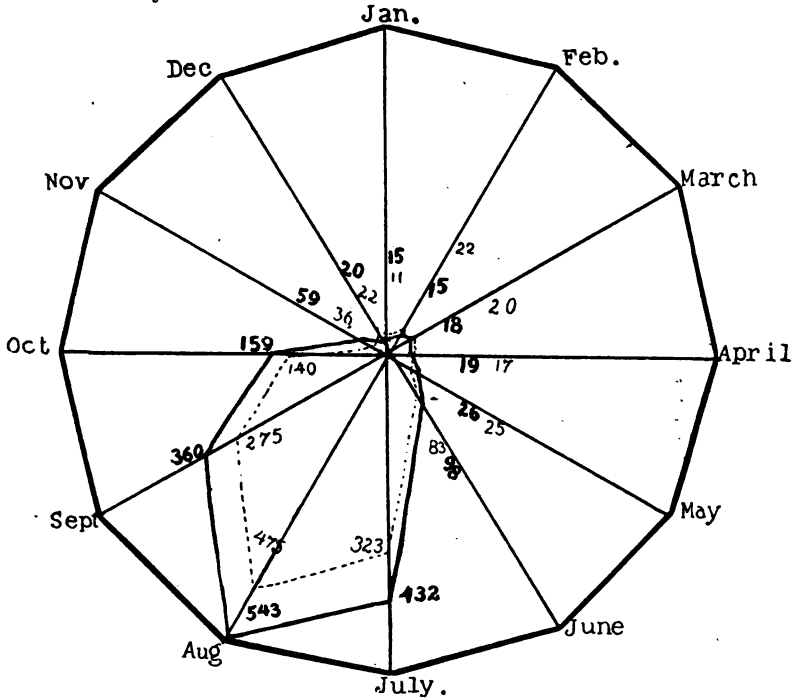


CHART No. 8.

— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

Nine months show less than average.

Three months show an increase over average.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis Over Five Years.—Two hundred and fifty-one deaths, rate 9.9 per 100,000; in the preceding year 237 deaths, rate 9.4. In this age period the critical months are May to October, inclusive, 73.3 per cent. occurring then. As with dysentery, the age period 50 to 90 shows more deaths than 5 to 50.

Total Diarrhoea Deaths.— The total deaths numbered 2,044. In preceding year 2,419, a decrease of 15.5 per cent. Chart No. 9 shows incidence of ages to diarrhoeal diseases.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

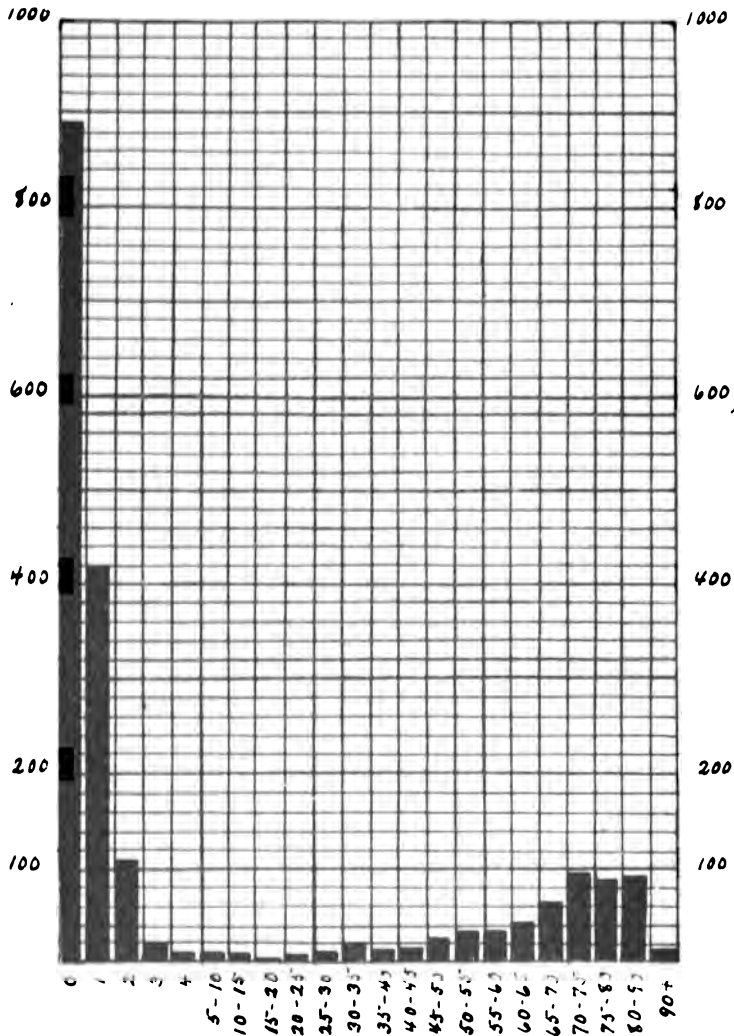


CHART No. 9.

BRIGHTS DISEASE.

This term does not include acute nephritis, but does include all the terms listed in the Manual of the International Classification of Causes of Death. There were 1,164 deaths, rate 46.2 per 100,000; in the preceding year 1,133, rate 45. The average for the last four years was 1,127, and therefore, by this an increase of 57 is noted.

CANCER.

Here this term includes all kinds and all organs and parts affected. It is used in its general sense. The total deaths numbered 1,217; in the preceding year 1,209. It appears that the month is a factor and that June, July and August are the critical months, for 28 per cent. of all deaths occur in that period.

By Ages.—Three cancer deaths were reported under 1 year, one between 1 and 2, and two between 3 and 4. The line rises after 30 years and continues to rise until 75, and then falls slightly. The following table shows the relation of ages:

Ages.....	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
Number deaths.....	2	...	1	...	2	7	3	6	6	10	28	43	67

Ages.....	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-90	90 and over.
Number deaths.....	113	125	135	166	163	154	102	73	1

Chart No. 10 shows the incidence of cancer by months and makes a comparison of 1903 with the last four years.

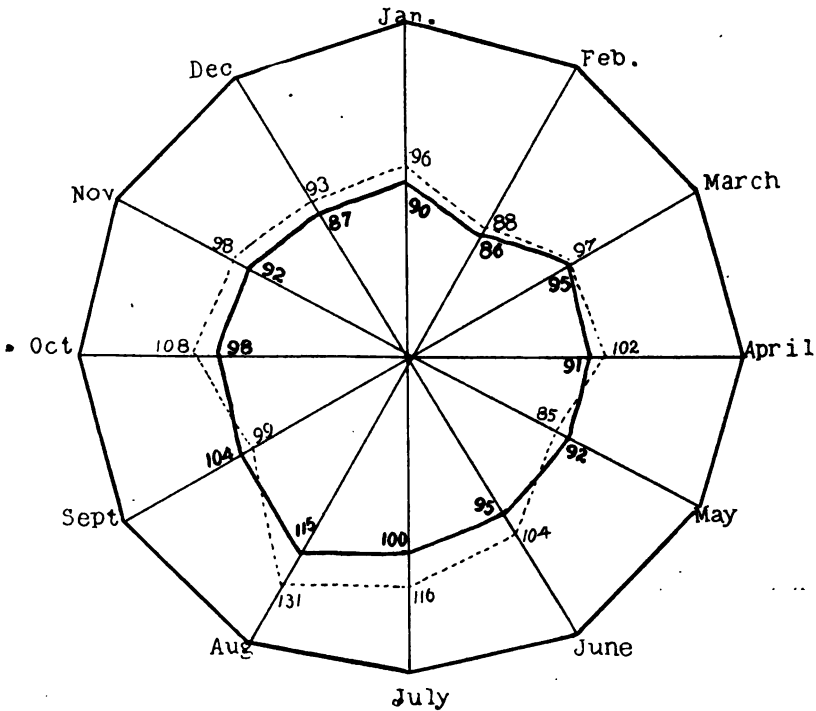


CHART No. 10.

—— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.
 Deaths per month for the year 1903.
 Only two months show less than average.
 Ten months show an increase over average.

PNEUMONIA.

This title includes all forms excepting bacillary, caseous, catarrhal and interstitial. The pneumonia deaths numbered 2,660, rate 104.7 per 100,000; in the preceding year 2,349, rate 93.3. The average deaths for the last four years was 2,437, rate 105.5. The highest death rate from pneumonia occurred in 1901, when it was 118.7.

Chart No. 11 shows the incidence of months with pneumonia for 1903 and also compares 1903 with the last four years.

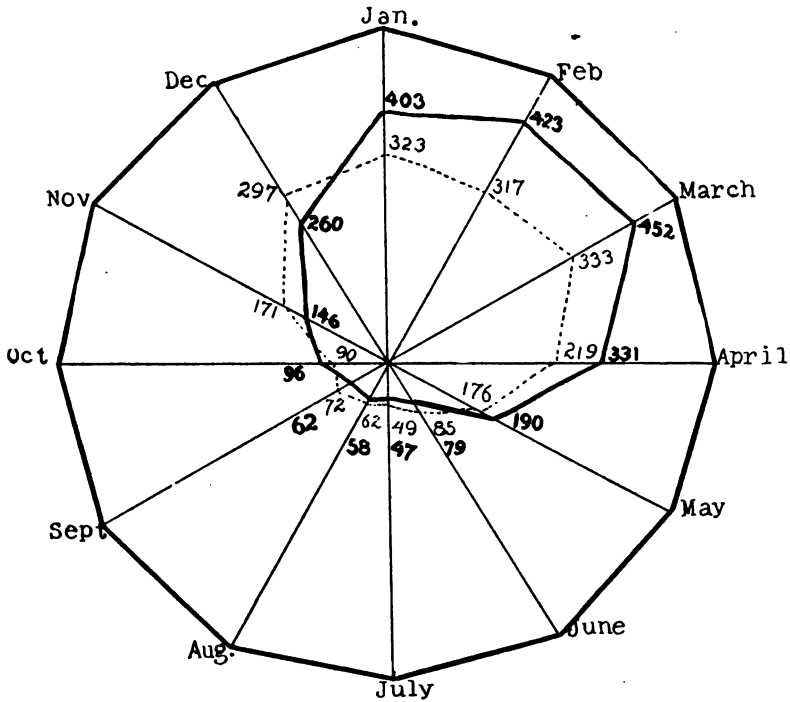


CHART No. 11.

— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

Six months show less than average

Six months show an increase over average.

Pneumonia was slightly more prevalent in October, November and December, 1903, than in the same months of 1902. There was a good deal of newspaper matter published as to the cause, the general opinion being that the weather was to blame. The following table gives the number of pneumonia deaths and rates per 100,000 for the last four years:

1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		Average 4 years.	
Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
2,655	105.5	2,989	118.7	2,349	93.3	2,194	86.3	2,547	100.9

From the above it appears that the rate for 1903 was lower than for any year since correct statistics have been collected. The weather in November and December of that year was blustering, cold and raw, yet the rate did not equal that of November and December, 1901, when the weather was comparatively mild. The two periods, practically the same as to pneumonia mortality, differed considerably as to weather conditions. They were alike, however, in the fact that influenza, colds, coughs and measles were prevalent to about the same degree. These considerations positively eliminate the weather as a direct cause, and point to the conclusion that the extra pneumonia followed as a sequel to the affections named. Chart No. 12 shows the incidence of pneumonia deaths to ages.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Pneumonia, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

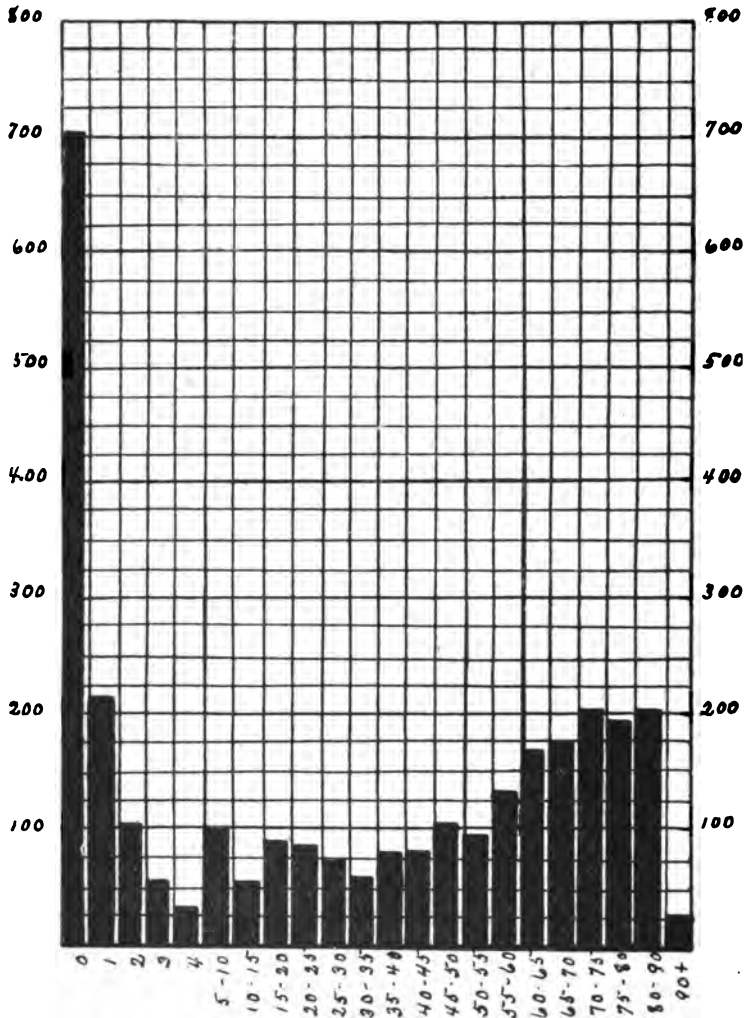


CHART No. 12.

How this disease affects the extremes of life is made apparent by the chart, 568, or 25.8 per cent. of the total number, were under 2 years, and 683, or 31.1 per cent., were 55 years old or over.

The monthly incidence of pneumonia appears plainly in Chart No. 13, the short columns appearing in June, July, August, Sep-

tember and October, and the long columns at the extremes of the year.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Pneumonia, by Months, Year Ending December, 1903.

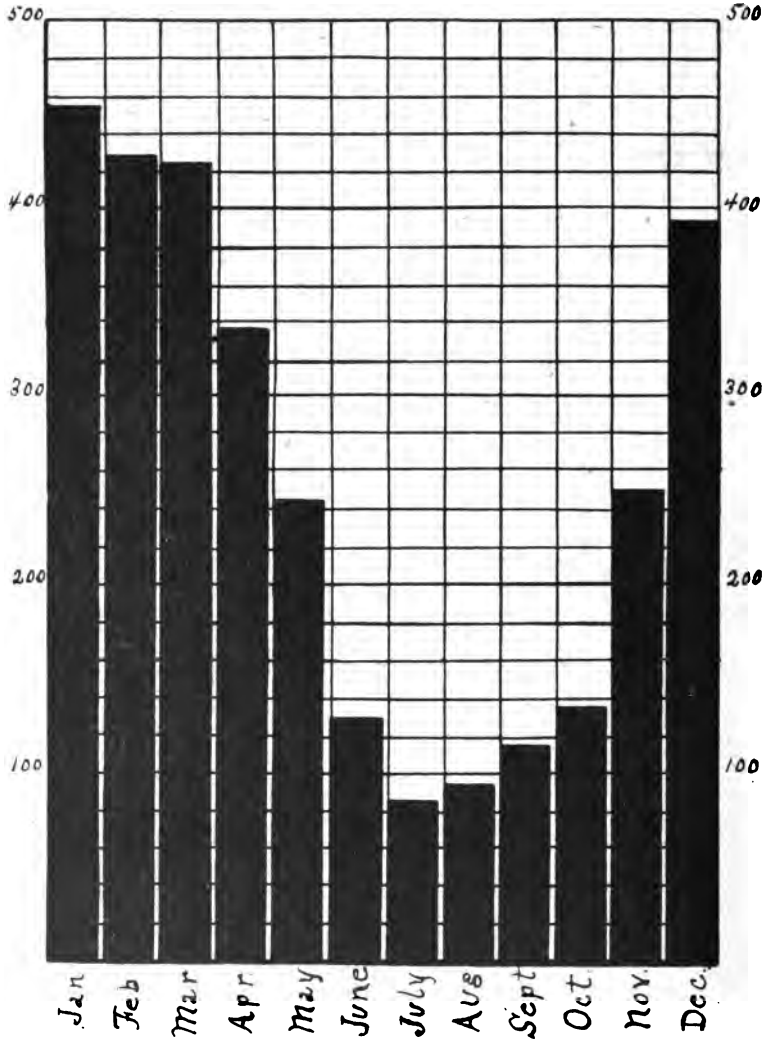


CHART No. 13.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Total tuberculosis deaths, all forms, 4,412, rate 174.3. Pulmonary tuberculosis, deaths 3,864, rate 153.5; other forms 548, rate 20.8. In the preceding year the figures were: All forms,

4,407, rate 174.2. Pulmonary tuberculosis, deaths 3,900, rate 154.9; other forms 507, rate 19.3.

By Months.—The monthly study shows that March, April and December present the highest number of deaths and August and October the lowest. Chart No. 14 shows, in graphic form, the influence of months on deaths from tuberculosis.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, by Months, Year Ending December, 1903.

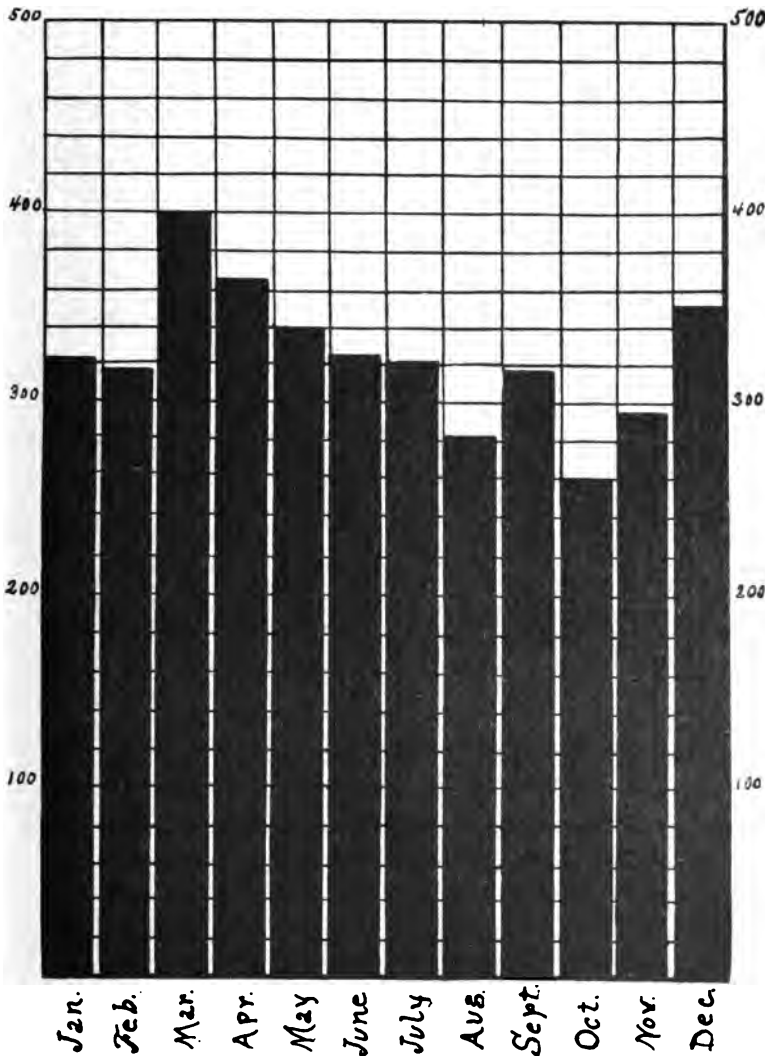


CHART No. 14.

Chart No. 15, following, shows the monthly incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis deaths and makes comparison with the average for the last four years.

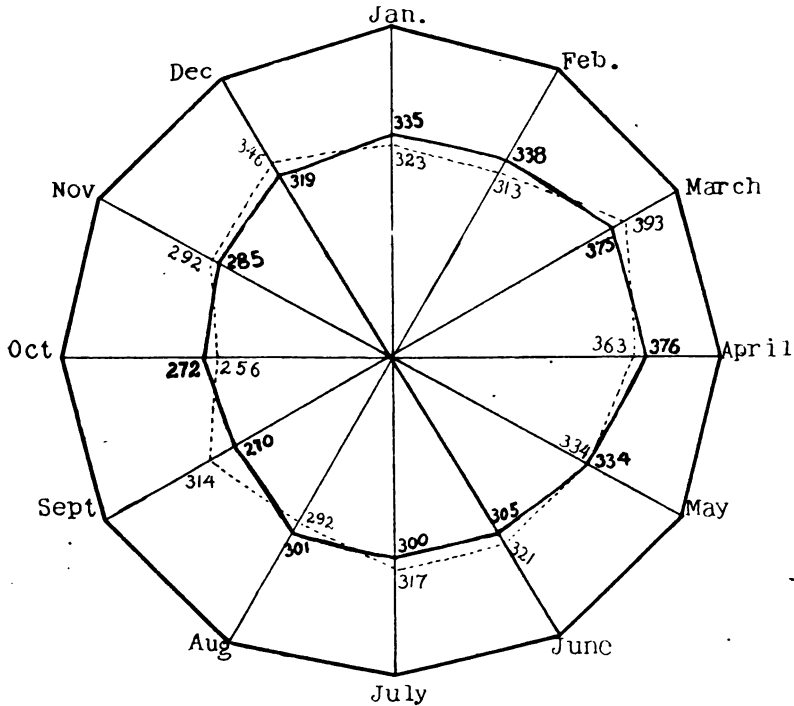


CHART No. 15.

— Average deaths per month for four years, 1900-1903.

..... Deaths per month for the year 1903.

Six months show less than average.

Six months show an increase over average.

The following table gives the average for four years, presenting the figures for the points contained in the above chart. The ratio are per 100,000.

M ^{ON} THS.	Average Deaths.	Average State Rate	Average City Rate.	Average Country Rate.
January	335	133.3	176.4	135.5
February	338	134.3	216.5	151.7
March	375	149.0	193.3	157.1
April	376	149.4	208.4	154.3
May	334	132.7	175.7	137.5
June	305	121.2	166.0	122.1
July	301	119.6	189.7	124.7
August	301	118.6	152.6	114.6
September	270	107.2	158.3	118.1
October	272	108.0	155.3	110.6
November	285	113.2	160.5	119.5
December	319	126.7	179.2	130.3
Total	3,811	151.4	176.0	131.4

By Ages.—The deaths from tuberculosis by ages furnish some facts of great economic interest. In the first years of life up to the 10 to 15 period, no deaths from tuberculosis of larynx are of record, but for every year of age to 90 and over, pulmonary, abdominal and meningeal tuberculosis, claim victims, except in the case of the last named form none were reported between 65 and 80. As one death from this form occurred at 90, it is not to be inferred that 65 to 80 has any immunity. The critical period begins at 15, rises to maximum at 25, and quickly declines to 40, then the decline becomes gradual and quite even. Chart No. 16 shows this very plainly.

Diagram Showing Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, by Ages, Year Ending December, 1903.

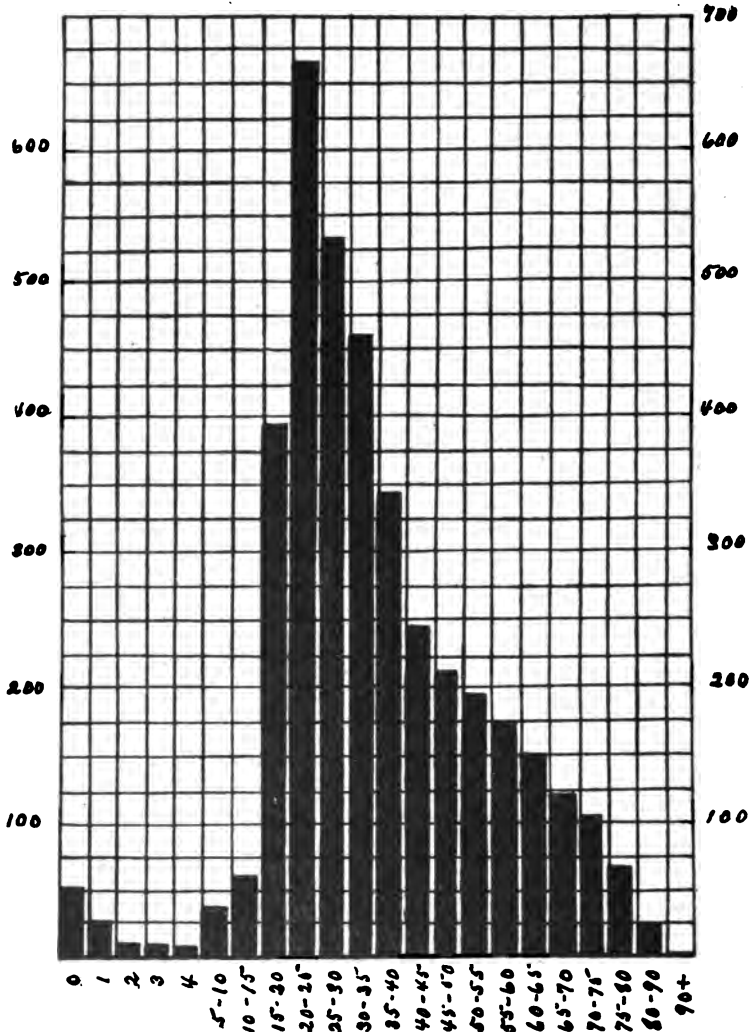


CHART No. 16.

The following table gives, for 1903, the deaths, the State, country and city rate by months of pulmonary tuberculosis, also the annual figures for the same points. Rates are per 100,000.

MONTHS.	Deaths.	State Death Rate.	City Death Rate.	Country Death Rate.
January.....	323	128.3	169.8	128.0
February.....	313	124.7	195.4	137.8
March.....	393	156.1	217.3	160.7
April.....	363	144.2	201.9	146.3
May.....	334	132.7	184.3	135.8
June.....	321	127.5	177.7	133.1
July.....	317	125.9	184.3	128.7
August.....	292	116.0	137.5	113.1
September.....	314	124.7	162.1	141.9
October.....	256	107.6	154.0	102.4
November.....	292	116.0	172.0	116.2
December.....	346	137.4	224.2	123.7
Total.....	3,864	153.5	181.7	130.6

A study of the above table discloses the fact that the city rate is always higher than the country rate and always higher than the State rate—a fact easy to account for, as consumption is a foul-air disease and the chances for pure outdoor air and sunshine are not so good in cities as in the country. If country people would learn to ventilate their bedrooms at night and their houses at all times, the country rate would diminish.

In 1903 pulmonary consumption destroyed 790 mothers and 425 fathers between the ages of 18 and 40—the prime of life. These left 2,515 orphans, and the question is, How many of these found their way into orphans' homes, and how many, being deprived of parental care and direction, found their way into the juvenile courts? Fourteen hundred and fifteen homes were broken up by consumption in 1903. The total annual cost to the people of Indiana to have this preventable disease is not less than \$5,000,000.

SMALLPOX IN 1903.

RECORD BY MONTHS.

January.—The number of cases reported in Indiana in January was 921, with 50 deaths, making it the worst month for smallpox since the disease entered the State. Compared with January of 1902 there is an increase in area of 80 per cent. an increase in cases of 98 per cent., and an increase in deaths of 900 per cent. Fifty-six counties were invaded, as follows: Adams, 16; Allen, 4; Blackford, 1; Carroll, 1; Cass, 38; Clark, 3; Clay, 1; Clinton, 1 case, 1 death; Daviess, 54; Dearborn, 6; Decatur, 1; Delkalb, 13; Delaware, 7; Dubois, 11; Elkhart, 8; Fayette, 11; Floyd, 1; Fulton, 5; Gibson, 11; Grant, 54; Hamilton, 5; Han-

cock, 4; Harrison, 3; Howard, 3 cases, 1 death; Jackson, 2; Jasper, 11; Jay, 15; Johnson, 1; Knox, 71; Kosciusko, 4; Lagrange, 16; Lake, 6; Lawrence, 10; Madison, 4; Marion, 268 cases, 34 deaths; Marshall, 4; Monroe, 75; Morgan, 6; Owen, 11 cases, 2 deaths; Pike, 9; Posey, 5; Pulaski, 2; Putnam, 7; Randolph, 22 cases, 7 deaths; Shelby, 9; Spencer, 7; Starke, 16; St. Joseph, 8; Tippecanoe, 2 cases, 1 death; Tipton, 6; Vanderburgh, 12 cases, 3 deaths; Vermillion, 48 cases, 1 death; Vigo, 25; Wabash, 15; Wayne, 2; Wells, 1.

It is of interest to note that of the thirty-four persons who died in January at Indianapolis, only three had ever been vaccinated. One of these was vaccinated in infancy, and the other two about fifteen years ago. One of the men who died had syphilis. This man died of hemorrhagic smallpox on the fourth day after the initial symptoms.

February.—There were reported 889 cases of smallpox in fifty-nine counties, with 50 deaths. As compared with the corresponding month last year this is an increase of 49 per cent. in number, in area of 19.5 per cent., and in deaths of 157 per cent. Compared with the preceding month, smallpox shows a decrease in cases of 3.5 per cent. The number of deaths are exactly the same for both months, and there is an increase in smallpox area of 5.3 per cent. The severe epidemic centers were Cass, Marion, Brown, Daviess, Fulton, Grant, Knox, Lawrence, Madison Martin, Monroe, Ripley, Vanderburgh and Vigo Counties. The distribution by counties in the month was as follows: Adams, 15; Benton, 2; Boone, 1; Brown, 50; Carroll, 1; Cass, 115 cases, 1 death; Clark, 11; Clay, 10; Clinton, 1; Daviess, 53; Dearborn, 7; Decatur, 13; Dekalb, 19; Delaware, 2; Dubois, 25; Elkhart, 2; Fayette, 2; Floyd, 1; Fulton, 38; Gibson, 4; Grant, 30; Hancock, 8; Howard, 10; Huntington, 1; Jackson, 1; Jasper, 1; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 1; Knox, 21; Laporte, 2; Lawrence, 20; Madison, 27 cases, 2 deaths; Marion, 181 cases, 39 deaths; Marshall, 8; Martin, 40; Monroe, 69; Montgomery, 7; Morgan, 2; Noble, 2; Owen, 5; Parke, 2; Posey, 3; Pulaski, 8; Putnam, 2; Ripley, 20; Rush, 2; Shelby, 1; Spencer, 15 cases, 3 deaths; St. Joseph, 2; Sullivan, 5; Tippecanoe, 7; Tipton, 3; Vanderburgh, 22 cases, 1 death; Vermillion, 12; Vigo, 20; Warren, 6; Warrick, 5; Wayne, 3; White, 19.

At Indianapolis the greatest fatality is to be noted, where there were 39 deaths on account of smallpox, with 181 cases, making a death rate of 21.4 per cent. Vaccination in Marion County and in Cass County has been very general, and it is now believed that not less than 85 per cent. of the population has been vaccinated. It is now about time for the disease to disappear, and it certainly will do so on account of this general vaccination.

March.—There were reported 873 cases of smallpox in fifty-four counties, with 28 deaths. In the corresponding month of last year there were 832 cases in eighteen counties, with 4 deaths. In the preceding month there were 889 cases in fifty-nine counties, with 50 deaths. The normal comparison is with the corresponding month of the preceding year, and this shows an increase of 4.9 per cent. in cases, 200 per cent. in area invaded, and 600 per cent. in deaths. The distribution of smallpox by counties in the month was as follows: Bartholomew, 1; Benton, 3; Boone, 2; Brown, 21; Carroll, 2; Cass, 66; Clark, 10; Clay, 2; Clinton, 3; Daviess, 27; Decatur, 22; Dekalb, 12; Delaware, 2; Elkhart, 4; Fayette, 1; Floyd, 4; Fountain, 5; Franklin, 5; Fulton, 7; Gibson, 2; Grant, 16; Hamilton, 22; Harrison, 2; Howard, 4; Huntington, 1; Jasper, 8; Jefferson, 3; Jennings, 1; Knox, 7; Kosciusko, 2; Lake, 4; Laporte, 38; Lawrence, 63; Madison, 62; Marion, 78; Martin, 30; Monroe, 24; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 1; Noble, 6; Owen, 4; Pike, 1; Posey, 2; Pulaski, 13; Putnam, 3; Ripley, 28; Sullivan, 10; Tippecanoe, 54; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 13; Vermillion, 16; Vigo, 93; Warren, 12; White, 29; Whitley, 16.

At Indianapolis the greatest fatality is to be noted, where there were 19 deaths on account of smallpox, with 78 cases. Vaccination has not been pushed in the last month in this district—indeed, there is a marked falling off reported on every hand. There undoubtedly yet remain many unvaccinated people, who are a menace to the community. The sudden death of Senator Gibson with black smallpox is a matter of moment. The death was put down as "hemorrhage (thoracic)" on the death report. Senator Gibson had been feeling badly for several days, and on Wednesday morning, March 4th, on "account of severe grippé symptoms," failed to get up. He was a very sick man from this time on. Sunday, the 8th of March, at about 10:30, he suddenly died. Dr. J. B. Bennett, of Cannelton, was the first to suspect smallpox was the cause

of death. His conclusion was reached from the appearance of the corpse, and because the two children, Oscar and Cora, who saw their father's corpse at Indianapolis, promptly came down with smallpox. Further confirmation was furnished in that Senator Newhouse, who had viewed the body with the children, was also promptly attacked. Furthermore, the report of the embalmer was confirmatory of the same conclusion. The question is now finally settled by Dr. Nelson Brayton, a well-known smallpox expert, who disinterred the body, with the help of Harry Elliott, a medical student, and made an examination. Dr. Brayton reports he is positive the death was caused by black smallpox. A brother of Senator Gibson, and two children, Oscar and Stella, have since died of smallpox at the Senator's home, and all of the family, save the mother, who was well vaccinated, were attacked. Only one person at the hotel where the death occurred contracted smallpox, and she was unvaccinated. The hotel, called the Circle Park, is conducted by a German, the force is almost wholly German, and as is well known, all Germans are always successfully vaccinated. This fully accounts for the failure to spread among the hotel people. The embalmer is entitled to much credit, for, on account of the eruptions upon the body, he did his work with extra care, and this most probably was the reason that smallpox was not contracted by some of those who viewed the corpse.

April.—There were reported 590 cases of smallpox, with 21 deaths, in fifty-six counties. In March there were reported 873 cases, with 28 deaths, in fifty-four counties. In April last year there were reported 878 cases, with 6 deaths, in fifty-five counties. Comparing these two Aprils, which is the normal comparison, there is to be noted a decrease in cases of 14.8 per cent., an increase in deaths of 250 per cent., and an increase in area of 1.8 per cent. The cases and deaths occurred in the following counties: Allen, 4; Bartholomew, 4; Boone, 2, 1 death; Brown, 1; Carroll, 1; Cass, 69; Clark, 8; Clay, 12; Daviess, 27, 5 deaths; Decatur, 13; Dekalb, 10; Delaware, 3; Dubois, 4; Elkhart, 1; Fayette, 12; Floyd, 2; Franklin, 33, 4 deaths; Fulton, 11; Gibson, 1; Grant, 12; Greene, 3; Hamilton, 4; Harrison, 3; Howard, 2; Huntington, 1; Jackson, 3; Jefferson, 1; Jennings, 4; Johnson, 1; Knox, 10; Lake, 5; Laporte, 16; Lawrence, 15; Madison, 39; Marion, 17, 7 deaths; Martin, 20; Miami, 13; Monroe, 39;

Montgomery, 9; Newton, 35; Owen, 6; Parke, 5; Perry, 4, 3 deaths; Pike, 5; Posey, 1; Spencer, 3; Sullivan, 6; Tippecanoe, 4; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 5; Vermillion, 20, 1 death; Vigo, 30; Warrick, 4; Wayne, 1; Whitley, 14.

The greatest fatality occurred in Indianapolis, which was also the case last month. We have reports of more smallpox and one death following exposure to the late Senator Gibson, who, it will be remembered, died of black smallpox in Indianapolis on March 4th. The last report comes from Dr. H. H. Setser, Health Officer of Leavenworth, who tells that Mr. William Mode, an assistant doorkeeper of the State Senate, evidently got the contagion from Senator Gibson, and from whom his brother and sister-in-law took the disease, and also that Orrin Mode, seven years old, died after having high fever and hemorrhage. Dr. Setser is particular to announce that he does not say he died of smallpox, but that the symptoms named were the only symptoms that could have been attributed to smallpox. He further says: "But as the father has varioloid, the people are railing smallpox was the cause."

May.—Five hundred and seventy-nine cases and 10 deaths were reported in May, from fifty-nine counties. In the same month last year there were 692 cases in sixty counties, with 1 death. Although we had fewer cases this May and had one less county invaded, yet it must be recorded that smallpox is worse because of the deaths being 10 to 0. The counties invaded were: Benton, 1; Boone, 4, 1 death; Brown, 8; Carroll, 2; Cass, 33; Clark, 7; Clay, 10; Crawford, 6; Daviess, 14, 2 deaths; Decatur, 10; Dekalb, 3; Delaware, 20; Floyd, 6; Fountain, 17; Fulton, 5; Gibson, 9; Grant, 20; Greene, 7, 1 death; Hendricks, 7; Howard, 12; Huntington, 1; Jackson, 1; Jasper, 30, 1 death; Jennings, 1; Johnson, 5; Knox, 9; Laporte, 30; Lawrence, 15; Madison, 44; Marion, 24; Martin, 20; Miami, 4; Monroe, 12; Montgomery, 1; Morgan, 1; Newton, 3; Noble, 1; Orange, 1; Owen, 4; Parke, 10; Perry, 2; Posey, 1; Pulaski, 4; Scott, 3; Spencer, 4; Sullivan, 11; Tippecanoe, 2; Vanderburgh, 6; Vermillion, 42; Vigo, 60, 1 death; Warren, 6; Warrick, 34; Wayne, 1; Whitley, 5.

June.—Two hundred and fifty-two cases and 4 deaths, in forty-nine counties, were reported. This is an improvement, for 579 cases, with 10 deaths, in fifty-nine counties, was the May report. It is also an improvement, excepting deaths, as compared with

June of 1902, when there were 570 cases and 1 death in sixty counties. The counties invaded were: Adams, 1; Allen, 8; Benton, 2; Blackford, 1; Boone, 2; Brown, 10; Cass, 11; Clark, 2; Crawford, 3; Daviess, 18, 1 death; Dearborn, 1; Decatur, 11; Delaware, 8; Fayette, 2; Floyd, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton, 5; Gibson, 1; Grant, 15; Greene, 6, 1 death; Harrison, 5; Hendricks, 4; Howard, 1; Knox, 4; Lake, 10; Laporte, 1; Lawrence, 4; Madison, 33; Marion, 4; Miami, 10; Monroe, 14; Morgan, 1; Noble, 1; Orange, 5; Parke, 3; Pulaski, 1; Ripley, 1; Scott, 2; Starke, 6; Sullivan, 2, 1 death; Tippecanoe, 6; Tipton, 6; Vanderburgh, 2; Vermillion, 5; Vigo, 15; Warren, 2, 1 death; Wayne, 1; Wells, 4; White, 4; Whitley, 3.

July.—One hundred and four cases and 4 deaths, in twenty-two counties, were reported for July. This is an improvement over the preceding month, so far as cases and area infected are concerned, but we have to record exactly the same number of smallpox deaths. In June there were 252 cases and 4 deaths, in forty-nine counties. It is a splendid improvement as compared with the corresponding month last year, when there were reported 502 cases with 15 deaths, in forty-six counties. The counties infected were: Benton, 2; Brown, 1; Clark, 4; Crawford, 6; Daviess, 17, 2 deaths; Fayette, 2; Fountain, 2; Fulton, 5; Gibson, 2; Grant, 2; Laporte, 4, 1 death; Lawrence, 1; Marion, 1, 1 death; Marshall, 3; Miami, 1; Monroe, 4; Morgan, 2; Orange, 14; Parke, 3; Starke, 9; St. Joseph, 1; Tipton, 13; Vigo, 8.

August.—One hundred and twenty-nine cases and 12 deaths, in twenty-four counties, were reported for August. In the same month last year there were reported 245 cases and 2 deaths, in thirty counties. In the preceding month 104 cases and 4 deaths, in twenty-two counties, were reported. Delaware county reported 2 cases and 2 deaths. If there is no error in the number of cases, this is a death rate of 100 per cent. The inability of a few physicians to diagnose typical smallpox should be again remarked, because a severe case, presenting every symptom of the disease and continuing three weeks, was returned as "a form of chickenpox." This happened at Mulberry, Clinton County. The counties infected in August were: Adams, 5, 1 death; Allen, 3; Benton, 1; Brown, 1; Clark, 5, 1 death; Clinton, 5; Daviess, 36, 8 deaths; Delaware, 2, 2 deaths; Dubois, 2; Fountain, 1; Fulton, 7; Gib-

son, 5; Grant, 2; Knox, 2; Lake, 1; Laporte, 4; Marshall, 2; Monroe, 5; Orange, 8; St. Joseph, 1; Tippecanoe, 2; Vigo, 5; White, 2.

September.—Sixty-eight cases and 2 deaths, in sixteen counties, were reported in September. This is a decided drop as compared with the preceding month. In the same month last year there were 219 cases, with 3 deaths, in thirty-nine counties. It is most probable that all the cases were not reported, because in the first week following September there were found several cases in Brazil, where, on account of previous experience, the disease should have been correctly diagnosed.

October.—Three hundred and twenty-four cases, with 1 death, in thirty-one counties, occurred in October. In the same month last year 298 cases, with 19 deaths, in thirty-five counties, were reported. In the preceding month the cases numbered 68, with 2 deaths, in sixteen counties. The counties invaded were: Allen, 1; Boone, 2; Carroll, 1; Clay, 75; Clinton, 1; Crawford, 3, 1 death; Daviess, 7; Dubois, 21; Floyd, 1; Fulton, 5; Gibson, 2; Grant, 7; Hamilton, 1; Laporte, 2; Madison, 2; Marion, 2; Marshall, 6; Martin, 3; Orange, 26; Parke, 1; Perry, 1; Putnam, 8; Shelby, 4; Tippecanoe, 68; Vanderburgh, 1; Vermillion, 1; Vigo, 65; Warren, 2; Warrick, 2; Whitley, 5.

At several points it was plain that the disease first appeared in atypical form in the schools, and afterward appeared among the parents and older brothers and sisters of the school children. At Fontanet, Vigo County, twenty-two children in a school numbering forty-seven were found affected with mild smallpox. In every instance the eruption was insignificant, but two or three days of more or less severe prodromal symptoms existed. Parents would not believe the diagnosis and in instances actual abuse was poured against health officers for making a true diagnosis. In most of the instances the smallpox which appeared in the parents and older brothers and sisters was severe.

November.—Three hundred and twenty-four cases of smallpox, with 1 death, in thirty-three counties, occurred in November. It is a singular coincidence that exactly the same number of cases were reported in October, and also the same number of deaths. The counties were not the same, two more counties reporting it present this month than last. In November, 1902, 441 cases of

smallpox were reported, with 2 deaths, in forty counties. The counties invaded this month were: Allen, 8; Benton, 18; Carroll, 5; Clay, 26; Clinton, 1; Crawford, 2; Daviess, 20; Dekalb, 5; Fountain, 1; Fulton, 2; Grant, 4; Hancock, 4; Howard, 7; Jennings, 5; Lake, 2; Marshall, 23; Martin, 4; Monroe, 4; Montgomery, 2; Morgan, 5; Orange, 53; Parke, 8; Pike, 1; Shelby, 1; Tippecanoe, 34; Vigo, 34; Wabash, 1; Warren, 1; Warrick, 20; Wells, 1; White, 12; Whitley, 3. The one death occurred in Parke County.

As was the case in the preceding month, the disease appeared in atypical form in the schools at certain points, and afterward appeared among the parents and older brothers and sisters of the school children in typical form. In Benton County, at Templeton, quite an outbreak of smallpox appeared, and although the cases were typical and not mild, still they were called chickenpox by the attending physicians. A visit of the Secretary of the State Board, together with the Secretary of the County Board, was necessary to convince the people that they were visited by the loathsome smallpox, which might at any time cause great destruction.

December.—Five hundred and twenty-three cases of smallpox, with 2 deaths, in forty counties, occurred in December. In the preceding month there were 324 cases, with 1 death, in thirty-three counties. In December, last year, there were 642 cases and 17 deaths, in forty-one counties. We have, therefore, to record an increase as compared with the preceding month, but a decided decrease as compared with the same month last year. The counties infected this month were: Allen, 37; Benton, 12; Carroll, 1; Clay, 212; Crawford, 2; Daviess, 49; Dearborn, 1; Dekalb, 7; Delaware, 1; Dubois, 3, 1 death; Fountain, 2; Fulton, 1; Grant, 28; Hancock, 1; Harrison, 1; Jasper, 3; Jennings, 3; Laporte, 2; Lawrence, 5; Madison, 1; Marion, 1; Marshall, 6; Martin, 10; Miami, 1; Orange, 22; Parke, 11; Perry, 1; Porter, 1; Pulaski, 5; Putnam, 1; Tippecanoe, 20; Vanderburgh, 9; Vigo, 28, 1 death; Wabash, 17; Warren, 1; Warrick, 8; Washington, 1; Wells, 1; White, 10; Whitley, 4.

From several of the counties we have received reports which plainly tell that smallpox is still frequently unrecognized. This occurs mostly in the rural districts. Nearly all of the physicians in the centers of population have now become more or less in-

formed in regard to smallpox and mistakes are not so general in diagnosis. In last month's Bulletin we had an article which we headed "Very Sad." Under this heading we presented the fact that certain County Health Officers had reported smallpox as not present in their counties, and yet deaths from the disease had occurred within their jurisdictions. Their attention was called to this anomaly and they were told that more careful work would be expected of them in the future. We are glad to say that all of the counties have come to time this month with fuller and better reports.

SUMMARY OF SMALLPOX FOR THE YEAR 1903.

A decided increase in the number of cases, deaths and area invaded occurred in 1903, as compared with the preceding year. The following table, giving number of cases and deaths, and per cent. of increase in deaths, cases and area invaded, compared with the same months of 1902, shows the situation:

MONTHS.	Cases.	Per Cent. Increase + Decrease—	Deaths.	Per Cent. Increase + Decrease—	Area In- vaded. Number Counties.	Area In- vaded. Increase + Decrease—
January.....	921	+98	50	+900	56	+80
February.....	889	+49	50	+157	59	+19.5
March.....	873	+4.9	28	+600	54	+200
April.....	590	-14.8	21	+250	54	+1.8
May.....	578	-16.4	10	+900	59	-1.6
June.....	252	-50.5	4	+300	40	-18.2
July.....	104	-79.2	4	-73.3	22	-52.1
August.....	129	-47.3	12	-81.3	24	-25
September.....	68	-68.5	2	-50	16	-59.2
October.....	324	+79	1	-95	31	-11
November.....	324	-26.5	1	-50	33	-21.2
December.....	523	-18.5	2	-88	40	+2.5
Total.....	5,575	+230.9 -301.7	185	+2,907.0 -389.6	490	+203.8 -168.6

It is likely all of the smallpox deaths were reported, but probably not more than one-half of the cases. This was due to the fact that many cases were so mild as not to require a doctor, and also because many doctors do not know smallpox in mild form. Many instances might be detailed when even typical smallpox was not correctly diagnosed.

Indianapolis was the storm center for cases and deaths in 1903. The smallpox hospital was crowded for the first three months, and the disease did not abate until the city authorities provided free

vaccination and employed advanced medical students from the colleges to vaccinate from house to house.

RECORD OF DISEASE PREVALENCE, BY MONTHS, FOR 1903.

January.—Smallpox for the twenty-fourth consecutive month led the list as most prevalent. Tonsillitis was the second most prevalent disease, which position was occupied by rheumatism in the preceding month. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Smallpox, tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, influenza, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, pleuritis, diarrhœa, intermittent fever, diphtheria and croup, measles, inflammation of the bowels, puerperal fever, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, cholera morbus. Excepting smallpox, diseases of the air passages head the list, and this, of course, was to be expected on account of the season.

February.—Smallpox for the twenty-fourth consecutive month led the list as the most prevalent disease. Influenza was reported as the second most prevalent disease. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Smallpox, influenza, tonsillitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, scarlet fever, intermittent fever, diarrhœa, typhoid fever, pleuritis, diphtheria and croup, whooping cough, inflammation of bowels, erysipelas, measles, puerperal fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum. During the month influenza existed to an extraordinary degree and has caused not a little very serious sickness. The death rate was a little higher than that from smallpox. As was to be expected, diseases of the respiratory tract continued more prevalent than other disease classes, and we will again call attention to the fact that this is largely due to our shutting ourselves up so closely in houses and using much foul air.

March.—Influenza was the most prevalent disease during the month, and smallpox was the second most prevalent. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Influenza, smallpox, rheumatism, bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, pleuritis, measles, typhoid fever, whooping cough, intermittent fever, erysipelas, diphtheria and croup, diarrhœa, inflammation of bowels, puerperal fever, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, cholera morbus. Influenza was quite prevalent in the

preceding month and had grown more prevalent this month. As is well known, diseases of the respiratory tract prevail more extensively in March than in any other month.

April.—Rheumatism was the most prevalent disease during the month. Influenza, which headed the list in March, fell to third place in April. Smallpox comes in for second place. The order of prevalence was as follows: Rheumatism, smallpox, tonsilitis, influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, measles, intermittent fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, pleuritis, diarrhœa, erysipelas, whooping cough, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, croup, cholera morbus, dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, cholera infantum. Diseases of the digestive tract increased in April over the preceding month, and of course we will have further increase as the months grow warmer.

May.—Rheumatism was the most prevalent disease during the month. This was also the case in April. Influenza dropped from third place last month to fourth this month, and pneumonia moved up from sixth place in April to fifth in May. This is rather extraordinary, and the increase can only be accounted for on the supposition that unusual cold weather caused people to shut themselves up in their houses again after enjoying mild weather. Smallpox, which stood in second place in April, dropped a notch, falling into third. The order of prevalence was as follows: Rheumatism, measles, smallpox, bronchitis, pneumonia, influenza, intermittent fever, tonsilitis, whooping cough, erysipelas, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, pleuritis, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum.

June.—Rheumatism, for the third consecutive month, was the most prevalent disease. As June was not mild, it is therefore not strange to have to record that tonsilitis and bronchitis stood second and third in prevalence. Typhoid fever passed up from seventh place in May to fourth in June. The order of prevalence was: Rheumatism, tonsilitis, bronchitis, typhoid, diarrhœa, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, erysipelas, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, influenza, pneumonia, whooping cough.

July.—Rheumatism, which led the list of most prevalent diseases for the three preceding months, falls this month to third place, and diarrhœa, which was fifth in the preceding month, leads

as the most prevalent, with cholera morbus second, when in the preceding month it was twelfth. Cholera infantum also moved up by this comparison from eleventh to fourth place. There was an increase in deaths from typhoid fever to be recorded, and also an increase in cases. The order of prevalence was as follows: Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, rheumatism, cholera infantum, typhoid fever, dysentery, tonsillitis, bronchitis, scarlet fever, inflammation of bowels, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, diphtheria, erysipelas, influenza, puerperal fever. In regard to diarrhœal diseases and affections of the digestive tract, we have to record a slight increase over the corresponding month last year.

August.—In July typhoid fever stood fifth in area of prevalence and diarrhœa stood first. This month typhoid fever advances to first place, being the most prevalent, and diarrhœa drops to second. Cholera infantum moves up from fourth place in July to third in August. Cholera morbus, which was second in July, drops to fourth place in August. These disease reports correspond with the mortality reports. In the instance of typhoid, the number of deaths increased from 63 in July to 108 in August. The order of disease prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, diarrhœa, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, rheumatism, dysentery, intermittent fever, tonsillitis, bronchitis, inflammation of bowels, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, influenza, pneumonia, erysipelas, measles, whooping cough, pleuritis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, puerperal fever.

September.—Typhoid fever stood first in area of prevalence, as was the case also in the preceding month. All but two counties out of the ninety-two report the disease present. These two were Franklin and Lagrange. Probably the truth is that cases occurred also in these counties. Deaths occurred in sixty-six counties. Diarrhœa was second in area of prevalence, as was the case last month also. Tonsillitis was more prevalent, also bronchitis, than they were in the preceding month. The order of prevalence was: Typhoid, diarrhœa, tonsillitis, rheumatism, bronchitis, intermittent fever, dysentery, cholera morbus, scarlet fever, cholera infantum, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, measles, pleuritis, influenza, erysipelas, whooping cough, puerperal fever, meningitis.

October.—As in September, typhoid fever was first in area of prevalence. Rheumatism, which was fifth in the preceding month,

rises to second in October. The order of prevalence was: Typhoid fever, rheumatism, intermittent fever, bronchitis, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, diarrhœa, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, pleuritis, erysipelas, measles, dysentery, cholera morbus, inflammation of bowels, whooping cough, cholera infantum, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

November.—Bronchitis was reported as the most prevalent disease. Typhoid was the most prevalent in both of the preceding months. Rheumatism, which was second in prevalence in the preceding month, has dropped to third place this month. The order of prevalence was: Bronchitis, tonsillitis, rheumatism, typhoid fever, pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, influenza, intermittent fever, measles, pleuritis, diarrhœa, whooping cough, dysentery, erysipelas, inflammation of bowels, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, puerperal fever.

December.—Tonsillitis was reported as the most prevalent disease, and the next in order was pneumonia. Bronchitis was the first and rheumatism the second in November. Rheumatism is always with us and rarely drops lower than fifth place in area of prevalence. The regular order of prevalence for this month was: Tonsillitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, bronchitis, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, diphtheria and croup, pleuritis, erysipelas, diarrhœa, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, whooping cough, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cholera infantum, dysentery.

TABLES
OF
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

TABLE 1.

*Deaths in Indiana During the Year Ending December 31, 1903,
Statistically Classified by the International System, With Rates
Per 100,000 Population, Census of 1900.*

Classification Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate Per 100,000.
I. GENERAL DISEASES—EPIDEMIC.			
1	Typhoid fever	1,013	40.2
2	Exanthematous typhus		
3	Recurrent fever		
4	Intermittent and malarial fever	131	5.2
5	Variola or smallpox	195	7.7
6	Measles	73	2.9
7	Scarlatina	164	6.5
8	Whooping cough	149	5.9
9	Croup	33	1.3
9a	Diphtheria	429	17.0
10	Influenza	348	13.8
11	Miliary fever		
12	Asiatic cholera		
13	Cholera nostras	27	1.0
14	Dysentery	211	8.3
15	Bubonic plague		
16	Yellow fever		
17	Leprosy		
18	Erysipelas	68	2.7
19	Other epidemic affections		
20	Purulent and septicæmic affections	295	11.7
21	Glanders and farcy		
22	Malignant pustule and anthrax	3	.1
23	Rabies	5	.1
24	Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	2	.07
25	Pellagra		
26	Tuberculosis of larynx	51	2.0
27	Tuberculosis of lungs	3,864	153.5
28	Tuberculosis of meninges	149	5.9
29	Abdominal tuberculosis	208	8.1
30	Potts' disease	13	.5
31	Cold abscess	2	.07
32	White swelling	7	.2
33	Other tubercular affections	55	2.1
34	General tuberculosis	65	2.5
35	Scrofula	29	1.1
36	Syphilis	55	2.1
36a	Soft chancre		
37	Blennorrhægia of the adult		
38	Gonorrhœal affections of the child ..		
39	Cancer and other tumors of buccal cavity ..	46	1.8
40	Cancer and other tumors of stomach and liver ..	462	18.2
41	Cancer and other tumors of peritoneum, intestines and rectum ..	97	3.8
42	Cancer and other tumors of female genital organs ..	156	6.1
43	Cancer and other tumors of breast	96	3.8
44	Cancer and other tumors of the skin	69	2.7
45	Cancer and other tumors of other organs ..	291	11.5
46	Other tumors	27	1.0
47	Acute articular rheumatism	126	5.0
48	Chronic rheumatism and gout	94	3.7
49	Scurbutus		
50	Diabetes	197	7.8
51	Exophthalmic goitre	26	1.0
52	Addison's disease	8	.3
53	Leukemia	25	.9
54	Anemia and chlorosis	114	4.5
55	Other general diseases	50	1.9
56	Alcoholism, acute and chronic	77	3.0
57	Saturnism	3	.1
58	Other poisonings of occupation		
59	Other chronic poisonings	12	.4

TABLE 1—Continued.

Classification Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate Per 100,000.
II. LOCAL DISEASES —DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.			
60	Encephalitis.....	96	3.8
61	Simple meningitis.....	365	14.5
61a	Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	341	13.5
62	Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	37	1.4
63	Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	125	4.9
64	Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage.....	1,346	53.4
65	Cerebral softening.....	100	3.9
66	Paralysis without specified cause.....	831	33.0
67	General paralysis.....	84	3.3
68	Other forms of mental alienation.....	63	2.5
69	Epilepsy.....	131	5.2
70	Eclampsia (non-puerperal).....	34	1.3
71	Convulsions of children.....	345	13.3
72	Tetanus.....	66	2.6
73	Chorea.....	3	.1
74	Other diseases of the nervous system.....	141	5.6
75	Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....	1	.06
76	Diseases of the ear.....	11	.4
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
77	Pericarditis.....	60	2.3
78	Acute endocarditis.....	94	3.7
79	Organic heart diseases.....	2,108	82.9
80	Angina pectoris.....	183	7.2
81	Affection of arteries, atheroma, aneurism.....	142	5.6
82	Thrombosis and embolism.....	54	2.1
83	Affections of veins.....	7	.2
84	Affections of lymphatic system.....	2	.07
85	Hemorrhages.....	50	1.9
86	Other affections of the circulatory system.....	4	.1
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
87	Diseases of the nasal fossæ.....	4	.1
88	Affections of the larynx.....	42	1.6
89	Affections of the thyroid body.....	2	.07
90	Acute bronchitis.....	339	13.4
91	Chronic bronchitis.....	184	7.3
92	Broncho pneumonia.....	466	18.4
93	Pneumonia.....	2,194	86.3
94	Pleurisy.....	56	2.2
95	Pulmonary congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....	384	15.2
96	Gangrene of the lung.....	4	.1
97	Asthma.....	102	4.0
98	Emphy-ema of the lungs.....	15	.5
99	Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	107	4.2
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.			
100	Affections of the mouth and its adnexa.....	22	.8
101	Affections of the pharynx.....	27	1.0
102	Affections of the esophagus.....	6	.2
103	Ulcer of the stomach.....	60	2.3
104	Other affections of the stomach.....	553	21.9
105	Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 5 years).....	1,449	57.5
105a	Chronic diarrhœa and enteritis.....	133	5.2
106	Diarrhœa and enteritis (5 years and over).....	251	9.9
107	Intestinal parasites.....	4	.1
108	Hernia and intestinal obstructions.....	229	9.1
109	Other affections of the intestines.....	231	9.1
110	Icterus, grave.....	11	.4
111	Hyatid tumors of the liver.....	1	.03
112	Cirrho-is of the liver.....	198	7.8
113	Biliary calculi.....	45	1.7
114	Other affections of the liver.....	272	10.8
115	Affections of the spleen.....	9	.3
116	Simple peritonitis.....	311	12.3
117	Other affections of the digestive system.....	3	.1
118	Appendicitis and phlegmon of the iliac fossæ.....	163	6.4

TABLE 1—Continued.

Classification Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate Per 100,000.
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.			
119	Nephritis, acute	191	7.5
120	Bright's disease	1,164	46.2
121	Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa	59	2.3
122	Calculi of the urinary	3	.1
123	Diseases of the bladder	126	5.0
124	Diseases of the urethra	4	.1
125	Diseases of the prostate	53	2.1
126	Diseases of the male genital organs	1	.03
127	Metritis	7	.2
128	Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal)	5	.1
129	Uterine tumor	19	.7
130	Other diseases of the uterus	21	.8
131	Cysts and other ovarian tumors	18	.7
132	Other diseases of female genital organs	14	.5
133	Non-puerperal diseases of the breast	1	.03
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.			
134	Accidents of pregnancy	38	1.5
135	Puerperal hemorrhage	16	.6
136	Other accidents of labor	7	.2
137	Puerperal septicæmia	161	6.3
138	Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	37	1.4
139	Phlegmasia alba dolens puerperal	1	.03
140	Other puerperal accidents	17	.6
141	Puerperal diseases of the breast		
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.			
142	Gangrene	81	3.2
143	Carbuncle	11	.4
144	Phlegmon, warm abscess	13	.5
145	Other diseases of the skin and adnexa	24	.9
IX. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.			
146	Affections of the bones	25	.9
147	Arthritis and other diseases of the joints	3	.1
148	Amputation	1	.03
149	Other affections of organs of locomotion		
X. MALFORMATIONS.			
150	Malformations	152	6.0
XI. DISEASES OF INFANCY.			
151	Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	1,238	49.1
152	Other diseases of early infancy	75	2.9
153	Lack of care	5	.1
XII. DISEASES OF OLD AGE.			
154	Senile debility	1,137	45.1
XIII. VIOLENCE.			
A.—Suicide.			
155	Suicide by poison	99	3.9
156	Asphyxia	7	.2
157	Hanging or strangulation	33	1.3
158	Drowning	11	.4
159	Firearms	67	2.6
160	Cutting instruments	17	.6
161	Jumping from high places		
162	Crushing	3	.1
163	Other suicides	17	.6

TABLE 1—Continued.

Classification Number.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate Per 100,000.
<i>B.—Accidents.</i>			
164	Fractures	221	8.7
165	Sprains.....	8	.3
166	Other accidental traumatisms.....	791	31.4
167	Burns and scalds.....	178	7.0
168	Burns from corrosive substances.....	2	.07
169	Insolation.....	18	.7
170	Freezing.....	10	.3
171	Electrical disturbances.....	39	1.5
172	Accidental drowning.....	136	5.4
173	Inanition.....	602	23.9
174	Absorption of deleterious gases.....	33	1.3
175	Other acute poisonings.....	90	3.5
176	Other external violence.....	75	2.9
<i>C.—Homicide.</i>			
176a	Homicide.....	51	2.0
<i>D.—Mob Violence.</i>			
176b	Mob violence.....	11	.4
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.			
177	Dropsy.....	155	6.1
178	Sudden death.....	4	.1
179	Ill-defined or unspecified causes.....	195	7.7
XV. STILLBIRTHS.			
180	Stillbirths.....	2,077	81.7
	All causes.....	33,892	1,346.8

TABLE 2.

Deaths in Indiana by Counties for the Year 1903.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population Based on Census, 1900.	Total Deaths Re- ported for the Year 1903.	Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.	Stillbirths.	IMPORTANT AGES.					DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																	
					Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 20.	25 and Over.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrheal Dis- eases Under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.			
State of Indiana . . .	2,516,462	33,892	13.4	2,077	7,510	2,361	775	684	1,217	8,810	3,915	484	1,013	429	33	164	73	149	2,660	1,449	341	348	161	1,217	1,781	195	
Northern Counties.	839,835	11,050	13.1	615	3,427	742	223	277	399	3,029	1,080	151	291	149	9	67	38	55	889	503	100	113	66	402	523	13	
Adams	22,232	240	10.7	13	52	14	8	7	8	55	27	9	7	2	...	...	1	2	22	22	5	2	1	1	15	14	1
Allen	77,270	966	12.7	49	148	45	28	22	57	261	110	18	23	13	...	3	...	3	85	35	9	9	4	4	33	37	...
Benton	13,123	119	9.0	11	19	9	4	3	3	35	14	1	5	5	...	...	...	1	9	4	4	1	1	1	6	12	...
Blackford	17,213	213	12.3	20	35	22	11	6	7	45	24	7	7	2	1	4	2	1	17	13	2	3	1	7	12	...	
Carroll	19,953	254	12.7	20	30	18	6	2	12	45	29	1	9	2	...	1	...	1	18	7	7	2	3	...	9	12	...
Cass	34,545	512	14.8	26	64	22	8	8	20	155	39	3	9	11	...	...	...	...	44	17	2	2	11	4	20	33	2
DeKalb	25,711	288	11.2	13	37	21	3	5	10	102	30	5	9	2	...	...	...	2	16	8	3	1	2	2	20	21	1
Elkhart	45,052	561	12.4	13	85	38	9	11	22	176	58	6	18	2	...	2	...	3	39	28	6	6	3	3	22	26	...
Fulton	17,453	270	13.1	6	35	17	7	5	6	71	28	4	7	1	...	...	...	4	18	11	4	4	...	...	9	8	...
Grant	54,693	820	14.9	46	123	50	38	22	23	219	77	11	19	18	2	8	1	1	68	21	5	5	16	5	30	53	4
Howard	28,575	416	14.5	19	67	46	11	5	21	106	38	7	8	6	...	3	3	...	44	38	5	5	5	5	14	25	1
Huntington	28,901	379	12.4	18	57	18	6	9	15	108	42	6	11	2	1	...	...	6	36	9	3	1	...	15	19	...	
Jasper	11,292	119	8.3	10	36	2	1	...	4	25	9	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	2	...	2	5	1	...
Jay	26,818	312	11.6	24	68	29	3	6	14	72	34	4	9	2	...	2	...	2	38	21	4	4	8	1	8	10	...
Kosciusko	23,109	360	12.3	20	60	28	7	7	11	120	35	...	12	2	1	2	6	1	19	15	6	6	...	17	10	...	
Lagrange	15,284	204	13.3	8	36	8	4	1	3	72	22	2	2	3	...	...	...	2	20	6	1	4	3	6	9	...	...
Lake	37,892	616	16.2	41	158	51	23	13	20	102	43	6	27	17	2	3	3	2	41	46	7	4	5	15	61	2	...
Laporte	38,366	631	16.4	22	118	57	18	17	18	190	48	4	34	10	...	4	...	2	53	20	6	6	3	3	18	42	1
Marshall	25,119	321	12.7	8	65	21	9	10	9	97	22	4	4	4	...	5	2	2	22	22	11	4	4	6	11	17	9

TABLE 2—Continued.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population Based on Census, 1900.	Total Deaths Re- ported for the Year 1903.	Annual Death Rate per 1000 Population.	Stillbirths.	IMPORTANT AGES.					DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES.																
					Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 20.	65 and Over.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoeal Dis- eases Under 5.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Smallpox.
Miami.....	28,344	356	12.5	15	55	23	5	14	103	4	21	4	3	1	3	3	1	17	19	3	1	3	17	21	..	..
Newton.....	10,448	127	12.1	6	20	6	6	5	40	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	12	5	1	..	11	9	..	..
Noble.....	23,533	272	11.5	22	30	19	5	9	95	6	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	3	35	9	3	4	3	12	19	..
Porter.....	19,175	279	14.5	9	48	16	1	7	104	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulaski.....	14,033	119	8.4	5	24	11	3	6	35	9	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	8	8	1	2	..	1	8	..	..
Starke.....	10,431	136	13.0	8	30	13	3	1	25	3	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	15	5	3	..	2	12	..	..
Steuben.....	15,219	176	11.5	3	24	7	3	4	68	15	3	3	3	1	1	1	7	4	95	66	9	6	10	32	40	..
St. Joseph.....	58,881	1,018	17.2	69	210	114	38	25	187	113	16	16	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wabash.....	28,245	311	11.0	24	50	12	6	8	93	30	8	7	7	1	..	..	..	4	22	11	2	4	..	11	13	..
Wells.....	23,449	287	12.6	21	54	29	12	10	65	37	3	11	3	3	1	1	..	1	32	19	5	1	1	12	16	..
White.....	19,138	194	10.1	20	26	7	4	9	48	35	1	5	5	3	1	1	..	1	14	5	2	..	1	6	13	..
Whitley.....	17,228	204	11.8	16	27	14	2	5	61	18	2	5	5	1	..	..	..	1	16	10	..	4	1	7	11	..
Central Counties.....	1,024,791	14,409	14.0	913	2,733	961	313	255	481	3,779	1,664	209	406	168	7	50	25	59	1,122	574	151	150	54	537	804	141
Bartholomew.....	24,594	329	13.3	20	48	22	5	7	102	41	4	4	9	6	..	..	5	..	31	8	9	9	1	7	17	..
Boone.....	26,321	334	12.6	24	54	26	1	11	111	40	6	6	10	2	1	1	..	..	17	19	2	3	3	14	19	..
Brown.....	9,727	126	12.9	6	23	13	1	2	33	18	2	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	14	9	2	3	3	3	2	..
Clay.....	3,285	350	10.2	12	83	30	10	10	73	36	3	3	17	6	3	3	1	7	21	6	..	..	..	31	..	..
Clinton.....	26,202	383	13.5	22	57	22	11	7	109	34	3	3	12	..	..	3	2	..	39	13	6	4	..	12	29	..
Decatur.....	19,518	274	14.0	16	40	22	..	4	81	34	5	5	10	1	..	1	2	..	23	13	..	4	4	14	9	..
Delaware.....	49,624	687	13.8	61	126	42	19	14	23	139	70	15	15	8	..	1	3	..	58	23	2	4	7	16	40	..
Fayette.....	13,454	171	12.6	7	25	13	3	3	63	33	2	2	4	6	..	2	..	5	17	17	3	1	..	11	12	..
Fountain.....	21,446	270	12.5	14	48	36	4	8	68	33	4	4	6	3	..	1	..	2	29	11	8	..	..	9	11	..
Franklin.....	16,368	217	13.2	6	22	13	3	4	86	37	3	3	3	4	..	..	..	5	21	2	..	3	..	5	13	..

TABLE 3.

Showing Deaths from all Causes by Months, Ages, Color, Nationality, and Condition, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903. International Classification.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. GENERAL DISEASES. EPIDEMIC.												
1. Typhoid fever.....	61	53	55	45	39	42	64	120	193	165	104	72
2. Exanthematous typhus.....												
3. Recurrent fever.....												
4. Intermittent fever.....	4	4	9	7	12	11	15	12	22	14	12	9
4a. Malarial fever.....												
5. Variola or smallpox.....	51	55	31	21	10	3	4	14	2		1	3
6. Measles.....			6	12	10	7	4	3	6	4	6	11
7. Scarletina.....	22	13	10	7	4	6	13	8	13	16	18	34
8. Whooping cough.....	13	10	21	22	17	21	13	11	5	7	6	3
9. Croup.....	6	1	2	4			2	1	3	4	6	4
9a. Diphtheria.....	55	48	25	18	12	16	13	22	32	65	71	52
10. Influenza.....	31	51	87	60	37	10	7	9	3	7	10	36
11. Miliary fever.....												
12. Asiatic cholera.....												
13. Cholera morbus.....	1						5	11	8	1		1
14. Dysentery.....	6	2	7	5	4	9	36	59	49	22	4	8
15. Bubonic plague.....												
16. Yellow fever.....												
17. Leprosy.....												
18. Erysipelas.....	6	8	7	7	7	6	2	6	2	2	9	6
19. Other epidemic affections.....												
20. Purulent and septicæmic affections.....	31	20	21	25	30	24	16	24	23	37	29	15
21. Glanders and farcy.....												
22. Malignant pustule and anthrax.....				1	1		1	2				
23. Rabies.....								1		1	1	

TABLE 3—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.						1	1					
25. Pellagra.			6	2		5	6					6
26. Tuberculosis of larynx.	323	313	393	363	334	321	317	292	4	5	5	346
27. Tuberculosis of lung.	18	15	15	13	11	13	12	11	314	256	292	12
28. Tuberculosis of meninges.									10	11	8	
29. Abdominal tuberculosis.	13	10	18	22	19	17	25	22	13	21	18	10
30. Potts' disease.	2				1	1	2		2	1	1	3
31. Cold abscess.												
32. White swelling.				1							1	
33. Other tubercular affections.	3	4	2	4	7	4	4	9	5	4	3	7
34. General tuberculosis.	8	3	11	5	6	2	7	5	2	8	4	4
35. Scrofula.		5	5	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1
36. Syphilis.	3	1	3	3	4	7	11	7	6	4	3	3
36a. Soft chancre.												
37. Bleorrhagia of the adult.												
38. Gonorrheal affections of the child.	3	3		2								3
39. Cancer and other tumors of buccal cavity.	33	35	41	32	36	42	50	42	4	1	2	35
40. Cancer and other tumors of stomach and liver.												
41. Cancer and other tumors of peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	6	6	2	5	10	9	9	17	4	11	10	8
42. Cancer and other tumors of female genital organs.	18	9	11	15	9	8	19	14	13	14	12	14
43. Cancer and other tumors of breast.	5	10	11	7	2	7	7	17	5	6	10	9
44. Cancer and other tumors of the skin.	4	7	4	6	3	11	4	9	7	5	6	3
45. Cancer and other tumors of other organs.	27	18	23	35	18	24	20	26	31	28	22	21
46. Other tumors.	4	2	1		3	3	1	5	2		3	3
47. Acute articular rheumatism.	15	20	9	15	17	10	10	8	2	8	7	5
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	2	8	8	6	10	13	9	7	12	5	7	7
49. Scorbatus.												
50. Diabetes.	21	15	10	18	19	19	19	11	10	20	15	20
51. Exophthalmic goitre.	4	2	3	3	3		3	3	1	1	2	1

52. Addison's disease.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1
53. Leukemia.....	1	10	11	12	11	3	3	2	14	7	6	4
54. Anemia and chlorosis.....	6	2	3	5	2	7	4	7	5	5	4	4
55. Other general diseases.....	1	4	5	5	2	7	4	7	5	6	4	4
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	9	6	4	5	10	5	11	3	6	5	7	7
57. Saturnism.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
58. Other trade intoxications.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
59. Other chronic poisonings.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.												
60. Encephalitis.....	9	9	5	8	9	15	9	5	10	7	7	7
61. Simple meningitis.....	49	45	10	27	35	29	42	19	29	27	32	32
61a. Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.....	22	18	49	43	29	38	37	36	19	22	16	16
62. Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	3	5	5	2	6	3	2	3	3	1	2	2
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	14	5	9	13	6	10	17	13	15	7	11	11
64. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	116	117	107	123	100	108	107	81	131	121	123	123
65. Softening of the brain.....	14	7	6	22	8	16	8	31	4	12	7	7
66. Paralysis, cause unspecified.....	73	64	71	67	78	71	62	30	63	32	67	67
67. General paralysis.....	8	9	9	4	2	8	4	9	6	10	6	6
68. Other forms of insanity.....	5	4	4	3	2	9	12	2	10	3	9	9
69. Epilepsy.....	12	7	10	15	9	18	9	10	3	14	14	14
70. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
71. Convulsions of infants.....	25	28	36	30	31	23	45	27	19	25	19	19
72. Tetanus.....	3	5	4	4	3	4	6	8	5	7	1	1
73. Chorea.....	8	13	16	13	13	12	13	14	9	9	14	14
74. Other nervous diseases.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
75. Diseases of the eyes.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
76. Diseases of the ears.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
77. Pericarditis.....	4	7	4	5	4	2	5	1	7	5	7	7
78. Acute endocarditis.....	4	5	10	8	8	6	7	7	4	9	19	19
79. Organic heart disease.....	196	177	195	179	147	166	149	133	162	165	196	196
80. Angina pectoris.....	15	23	18	11	12	12	14	18	10	16	20	20
81. Diseases of the arteries, aneurism, etc.....	13	11	13	6	12	13	9	10	18	9	9	9
82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	3	5	4	2	6	5	3	6	4	7	3	3
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
84. Diseases of the lymphatics, lymphangitis, etc.....	3	5	3	4	7	1	7	3	2	6	1	1
85. Hemorrhage.....	3	5	3	4	7	1	7	3	2	6	6	6
86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	1	2	2	4	7	1	7	3	2	1	1	1

TABLE 3—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
87. Diseases of the nasal fossæ.....	4	1	2	1	3	3	1	5	4	2	7	5
88. Diseases of the larynx.....	49	52	47	35	28	14	10	9	12	30	18	37
89. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	13	14	14	21	16	16	16	13	6	10	14	31
90. Acute bronchitis.....	84	66	54	51	42	23	12	11	19	22	34	48
91. Chronic bronchitis.....	323	317	333	219	175	85	49	62	72	93	171	237
92. Broncho pneumonia.....	6	5	6	7	5	5	4	9	2	3	4	5
93. Pleurisy.....	43	41	32	60	22	21	22	13	23	22	41	44
94. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy.....												
95. Gangrene of the lung.....		2		1	1	1	3	3	6	6	8	13
96. Asthma.....	6	12	10	14	14	1	1	3	2	10	4	1
97. Pulmonary emphysema.....			2	1	1	1	1	2	2	10	9	16
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis ex.).....	6	2	9	12	3	10	9	6	15			
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.												
100. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa.....	1	1	3	3	2		4	1			1	6
101. Diseases of the pharynx.....	2	4	4				1	3	3	5	3	2
102. Diseases of the œsophagus.....	1						1				1	1
103. Ulcer of the stomach.....	54	4	3	6	4	3	7	6	2	10	6	4
104. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....		29	50	3	37	44	49	50	55	56	36	38
105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under five years of age).....	11	22	20	17	25	83	323	475	275	140	86	22
105a. Chronic diarrhœa.....	9	7	6	5	13	11	17	23	12	16	10	4
106. Diarrhœa and enteritis (five years and over).....	8	11	14	13	23	16	35	58	47	25	12	9
107. Intestinal parasites.....	1						1		1			
108. Hernia, Intestinal obstructions.....	25	17	18	24	19	18	20	26	14	19	11	18
109. Other diseases of the intestines.....	19	16	21	25	10	24	19	24	25	9	17	22
110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....		2	1	2	1		2	1	1	1		1
111. Hyatid tumor of the liver.....			1									
112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	16	16	19	18	20	13	13	16	13	23	13	18
113. Biliary calculi.....	7	3	4	4	3	3	8	3	6	2	1	1

114. Other diseases of the liver.....	23	18	24	23	18	24	19	37	27	16	18	25
115. Diseases of the spleen.....	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
116. Simple peritonitis (not puerperal).....	34	6	23	27	33	19	23	34	25	21	20	13
117. Other affections of the digestive system.....	1	1	7	5	9	2	3	5	5	6	9	13
118. Appendicitis and phlegmon of iliac fossae.....	9	17	20	18	13	8	14	12	16	14	9	13
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.												
119. Acute nephritis.....	16	17	18	23	18	15	7	19	19	12	14	13
120. Bright's disease.....	87	111	104	110	98	89	103	78	93	85	87	113
121. Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa.....	1	6	7	5	9	2	3	5	5	6	7	3
122. Calculi of the urinary.....	12	6	12	11	10	13	8	6	11	13	2	15
123. Diseases of the bladder.....	4	3	5	3	6	6	7	5	6	1	4	4
124. Diseases of the urethra.....	4	3	5	3	6	6	7	5	6	1	4	4
125. Diseases of the prostate.....	4	3	5	3	6	6	7	5	6	1	4	4
126. Diseases of the male genital organs.....	4	3	5	3	6	6	7	5	6	1	4	4
127. Metritis.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
129. Uterine tumor.....	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	3
131. Cysts and other ovarian tumors.....	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	4	1	2	2
132. Other diseases of female genital organs.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.												
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....	1	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	2	4	4
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
136. Other accidents of labor.....	13	13	14	16	13	11	14	11	15	12	13	16
137. Puerperal septicæmia.....	1	6	4	3	1	6	2	4	4	3	2	1
138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....	1	6	4	3	1	6	2	4	4	3	2	1
139. Phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal.....	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
140. Other puerperal accidents.....	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.												
142. Gangrene.....	11	5	4	6	5	7	11	7	4	5	9	7
143. Carbuncle.....	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1
144. Phlegmon, warm abscess.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3
145. Other diseases of the skin and adnexa.....	2	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	3
IX. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.												
146. Affections of the bones.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	3	1	2
147. Arthritis and other diseases of the joints.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	3	1	2
148. Amputation.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	3	1	2
149. Other affections of organs of locomotion.....	3	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	3	1	2

TABLE 3—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
X. MALFORMATIONS.												
150. Malformations.....	18	17	12	9	19	9	13	12	12	14	8	9
XI. DISEASES OF INFANCY.												
151. Congenital debility icterus.....	139	110	86	103	89	85	103	102	94	110	99	118
152. Other diseases of early infancy.....	13	3	7	4	8	2	10	6	10	4	4	4
153. Lack of care.....	1	1						1		1	2	
XII. DISEASES OF OLD AGE.												
154. Senile debility.....	148	99	115	112	74	71	77	86	79	81	90	102
XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.												
155. Suicide by poison.....	4	3	11	6	7	9	14	13	9	9	9	5
156. Asphyxia.....	3	3	2	4	4	3	5			3	3	1
157. Hanging or strangulation.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	3
158. Drowning.....	6	4	5	6	4	8	7	6	9	5	4	3
159. Firearms.....												
160. Cutting instruments.....		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1
161. Jumping from high places.....												
162. Crushing.....												
163. Other suicides.....	1		1	1	2	1	1	2	8		2	3
164. Fractures.....	19	12	76	19	19	16	23	20	16	22	20	19
165. Dislocations.....	2	1				1	1		2	1		
B. ACCIDENTS.												
166. Other accidental injuries.....	60	33	54	63	64	60	69	69	93	74	73	79
167. Burning by fire.....	13	11	11	9	11	6	10	12	19	25	27	24
168. Burning by corrosive substances.....			1					1				
169. Sunstroke.....				1	2		14		1			
170. Freezing.....			6									4

171. Electrical shock	9	6	2	1	7	3	4	10	7	2	1	2
172. Accidental drowning	13	44	10	14	10	16	35	21	6	10	2	1
173. Insanition	6	4	46	36	40	42	66	68	72	63	50	62
174. Inhalation of noxious gases (not suicidal)			3	3	1	2	2	4	3	1	1	3
175. Other acute poisoning	8	10	3	7	12	2	5	8	9	8	11	7
176. Other external violence	7	4	6	12	3	2	9	6	13	6	3	5
176a. Homicide	4	2	4	3	3	12	5	6	5	.....	4	3
176b. Mob violence							11					
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.												
177. Dropsy	14	8	20	14	11	15	10	12	9	15	17	10
178. Sudden death (not puerpera)	1	1										
179. Causes not specified or ill-defined	20	24	28	25	14	16	15	12	5	11	10	15
XV. STILLBIRTHS.												
180. Stillbirths	167	175	149	177	186	176	163	186	148	154	160	186
Grand total	3, 30	2,816	3,121	2,901	2,571	2,316	2,868	3,118	2,946	2,687	2,550	2,965

TABLE 3—Continued.

Showing Deaths from all Causes by Months, Ages, Color, Nationality, and Condition, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903. International Classification.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
I. GENERAL DISEASES. EPIDEMIC.																		
1. Typhoid fever.....	4	13	12	17	16	77	102	160	136	102	62	61	49	45	33	35	18	21
2. Exanthematosus typhus.....																		
3. Recurrent fever.....						3	9	12	8	8	1	5	9	6	4	8	6	7
4. Intermittent fever.....	11	1	3	3	2													
4a. Malarial fever.....																		
5. Variola or smallpox.....	24	3	1	3	2	4	3	13	22	26	21	23	11	11	12	4	4	2
6. Measles.....	17	19	6	3	2	3	3	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	3			1
7. Scarlatina.....	13	9	17	22	19	55	19	3	3		1							
8. Whooping cough.....	110	24	8	3	2	2												
9. Croup.....	13	10	3	3														
9a. Diphtheria.....	37	49	53	61	44	139	23	9	3		2					1		1
10. Influenza.....	13	3	3	2	2	2	6	3	4	5	5	5	6	7	16	16	28	27
11. Miliary fever.....																		
12. Asiatic cholera.....							3					1		1	1	1	3	2
13. Cholera morbus.....																		
14. Dysentery.....		1			1	4	2	3	1	4	9	4	3	9	13	14	11	21
15. Bubonic plague.....																		
16. Yellow fever.....																		
17. Leprosy.....						1	3	1		1	3	3	2	1	4	3	2	8
18. Erysipelas.....	12	2	1															
Other epidemic affections.....																		
19. Purulent and septicemic affections.....	22	3	1	3	7	13	6	18	21	25	28	16	13	13	14	9	16	22
20. Glanders and farcy.....																		
21. Malignant pustule and anthrax.....																		
22. Rabies.....		1				2	2				1	1					1	

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.																		
60. Encephalitis.....	32	14	5	5	8	7	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	3	2	2	3	1
61. Simple meningitis.....	123	67	20	8	5	19	14	15	16	6	7	10	6	6	9	7	4	8
61a. Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.....	150	47	24	14	5	31	8	8	10	8	5	4	4	5	4	6	5	5
62. Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	9	10	8	12	11	13
64. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	97	24	11	7	5	12	12	9	14	16	14	35	43	66	81	93	130	179
65. Softening of the brain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Paralysis, cause unspecified.....	4	4	1	.....	1	1	1	1	3	12	7	12	16	20	34	51	77	115
67. General paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	8	5	9	7	9	8	8	7
68. Other forms of insanity.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69. Epilepsy.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	11	20	16	18	7	13	11	4	3	4	7
70. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	2	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1
71. Convulsions of infants.....	296	24	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	.....
72. Tetanus.....	19	1	.....	2	.....	6	14	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73. Chorea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74. Other nervous diseases.....	15	6	2	.....	2	8	5	2	2	4	5	7	5	8	7	8	11	10
75. Diseases of the eyes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76. Diseases of the ears.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																		
77. Pericarditis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	2	5	4	3	1	7	5	10
78. Acute endocarditis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	8	3	1	2	3	5	9	5	9	13
79. Organic heart disease.....	36	6	1	5	2	15	25	27	35	39	47	58	73	91	121	169	195	285
80. Angina pectoris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	6	5	7	9	9	20	15	22	22
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	4	9	6	14	11

82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	2	1					1	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	7	8
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....																				1
84. Diseases of the lymphatics, lymphangitis, etc.....	12						1	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	5	2
85. Hemorrhage.....	3												1							
86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																				
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																				
87. Diseases of the nasal fossae.....	2	2					3	4	5	2									1	1
88. Diseases of the larynx.....	9	4																		
89. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	147	36					6	4	7	1	1	1	2	10	4	5	6	8	14	11
90. Acute bronchitis.....	2	3																		
91. Chronic bronchitis.....																				
92. Broncho pneumonia.....	161	57					19	1	16	8	9	2	9	4	2	5	7	14	18	14
93. Pneumonia.....	421	144					34	29	75	41	72	55	48	69	61	87	65	102	133	135
94. Pleurisy.....	2	1							1		2	4	1	2	4	6	5	4	6	4
95. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy.....	118	15					4	4	11	8	7	9	8	6	7	11	15	16	13	23
96. Gangrene of the lung.....	1																			
97. Asthma.....	1	4							1	1	1	1		1	3	1	4	6	12	15
98. Pulmonary emphysema.....	1	1																		
99. Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted).....	7	1						2	1	2	5	10	6	3	7	1	6	4	5	12
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																				
100. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa.....	11	3					1	3	1	3	4	3	3	1	1	3	2		1	
101. Diseases of the pharynx.....																				
102. Diseases of the esophagus.....																				2
103. Ulcer of the stomach.....	1																			6
104. Other diseases of stomach (cancer ex.).....	107	24					5	4	9	2	5	11	9	11	19	25	25	35	40	53
105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under five years of age).....	891	417					19	10	1											
105a. Chronic diarrhea.....	3																			27
106. Diarrhea and enteritis (five years and over).....																				
107. Intestinal parasites.....							1	1	7	6	2	8	6	10	9	11	19	12	15	17
108. Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	27	2					4	3	8	5	10	12	8	4	6	7	13	19	13	21
109. Other diseases of the intestines.....	72	19					1		4	9	5	6	3	4	5	5	9	12	5	12
110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	1																			18
111. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....																				1
112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....		1							1											34
113. Biliary calculi.....																				5

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
114. Other diseases of the liver.....	20	1	2			5	3	8	6	7	11	11	10	18	30	30	23	27
115. Diseases of the spleen.....								1									1	1
116. Simple peritonitis (not puerperal).....	12	8		3	2	16	13	25	30	33	28	28	15	21	16	10	10	7
117. Other affections of the digestive system.....	1												1		1			
118. Appendicitis and phlegmon of iliac fossa.....				1	3	12	25	28	17	12	11	9	8	8	9	3	3	5
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.																		
119. Acute nephritis.....	10	3	10	3	3	9	3	8	7	10	8	8	8	11	7	9	15	15
120. Bright's disease.....	7	8		3	2	10	20	28	23	36	26	37	45	56	76	109	128	149
121. Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa.....	3	1					2			1	2	1	4	3	1	6	6	6
122. Calculi of the urinary.....						1		1		2	1	1	1	2		8	10	17
123. Diseases of the bladder.....	2										1				1	1	7	7
124. Diseases of the urethra.....											1		1		2	1		
125. Diseases of the prostate.....																		
126. Diseases of the male genital organs.....								1	1		1			1		1		
127. Metritis.....							1				1	1	2	3	1			
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....										2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
129. Uterine tumor.....							2	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	3
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....							1	2		2	1	2	1	1	1			
131. Cysts and other ovarian tumors.....							1		1	4	1	1						
132. Other diseases of female genital organs.....											1							
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.....																		
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.																		
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....								2	6	10	8	8	4					
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....								2	2	1	6	4	1	1				
136. Other accidents of labor.....																		
137. Puerperal septicæmia.....								11	45	38	27	28	8	3				
138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....								8	7	6	3							
139. Phlegmonia alba dolens, puerperal.....																		
140. Other puerperal accidents.....									2	1	1	0	2					
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....																		

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
B. ACCIDENTS.																		
166. Other accidental injuries.....	6	3	8	7	5	33	47	82	94	75	58	48	58	40	50	42	29	24
167. Burning by fire.....	9	16	21	16	17	16	4	8	12	7	5	7	7	4	5	1	2	6
168. Burning by corrosive substances.....	1		1							2	3	3			1	1		1
169. Sunstroke.....																		
170. Freezing.....																		
171. Electrical shock.....																		
172. Accidental drowning.....	1	7	4	1	1	2	6	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	1
173. Inanition.....	528	12	1		1	19	24	18	10	9	8	3	5	3	2	4	3	3
174. Inhalation of noxious gases (not suicidal).....	3	1	1				1			2	4	6	1	1	1		2	2
175. Other acute poisoning.....																		
176. Other external violence.....	8	7	8	4	1	1	3	3	2	11	6	9	5	6		4	3	4
176a. Homicide.....	44	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	11	2	7	1	2	2	1
176b. Mob violence.....	1		1					4	3	2	1				1	4		1
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.																		
177. Dropsy.....	2	1	3		1	5	3			2	3	5	5	5	9	16	18	16
178. Sudden death (not puerperal).....																	1	1
179. Causes not specified or ill-defined.....	38	11	3	3		4	3	5	8	5	9	7	12	9	2	12	17	27
XV. STILLBIRTHS.																		
180. Stillbirths.....	2,077																	
(Grand total).....	7,510	1,244	538	346	233	775	681	1,217	1,589	1,388	1,243	1,190	1,125	1,249	1,314	1,478	1,689	2,000

TABLE 3—Continued.

Showing Deaths from all Causes by Months, Ages, Color, Nationality, and Conditions, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903. International Classification.

	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Reported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Reported.	Total.
I. GENERAL DISEASES. EPIDEMIC.															
1. Typhoid fever.....	19	12	11	1	7	975	38	960	47	6	555	383	69	6	1,013
2. Exanthematic typhus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Recurrent fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Intermittent fever.....	6	7	10	1	1	121	10	123	8	.....	53	49	27	2	131
4a. Malarial fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Variola or smallpox.....	.....	2	1	1	2	158	37	190	2	3	90	84	17	4	195
6. Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	71	2	72	1	.....	61	10	1	1	73
7. Scarletina.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	162	2	162	2	.....	161	2	.....	.....	164
8. Whooping cough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	9	148	.....	1	149	.....	.....	.....	149
9. Croup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
9a. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	415	14	424	4	1	424	5	.....	.....	429
10. Influenza.....	53	58	74	9	1	343	5	299	46	3	63	139	142	2	348
11. Military fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Asiatic cholera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Cholera morbus.....	4	3	8	.....	.....	27	.....	20	7	.....	5	11	10	.....	27
14. Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Bubonic plague.....	37	34	32	6	2	207	4	171	32	7	24	94	91	2	211
16. Yellow fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Leprosy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Erysipelas.....	4	6	8	2	1	66	2	61	7	.....	22	27	18	1	68
19. Other epidemic affections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Purulent and septicemic affections.....	19	15	8	1	2	284	11	272	18	5	95	149	46	5	285
21. Glanders and farcy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Malignant pustule and anthrax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
23. Rabies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE 3—Continued.

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Unknown	White	Colored	Americans	Foreign	Not Reported	Single	Married	Widowed	Not Reported	Total
24. Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.									2		2			1				3
25. Pellagra									50	1	46			1				97
26. Tuberculosis of larynx	106	67	35	1	14	3,255	1	1	143	239	1,983	2	64	1,477	1,282	416	21	4,011
27. Tuberculosis of lungs										6	147			217	26			411
28. Tuberculosis of meninges														2	30	2	3	34
29. Abdominal tuberculosis	6	5	1	1	1	193		1	13	15	183	10	5	2	11	1		211
30. Pott's disease											1	1						2
31. Cold abscess											1							1
32. White swelling	1	2	3			51			51	1	53	1		2	11	1		69
33. Other tubercular affections																		
34. General tuberculosis	2					25			25	10	39	3	3	2	11	1		63
35. Scrofula	1					57		1	57	6	51			2	2			63
36. Syphilis																		
36a. Soft chancre																		
37. Bleorrhagia of the adult																		
38. Gonorrheal affections of the child	7	1	4			48			48	10	40	6		4	80	7	4	109
39. Cancer and other tumors of buccal cavity	67	38	21		3	452		3	452	10	359	101	3	23	501	134	4	869
40. Cancer and other tumors of stomach and liver																		
41. Cancer and other tumors of peritoneum, intestines and rectum	17	9	4			95			95	7	84	11	3	5	96	34	3	137
42. Cancer and other tumors of female genital organs	8	3	3	1		149			149	7	144	10	3	12	167	44	1	181
43. Cancer and other tumors of breast	9	9	3			94			94	2	90	7		3	97	33	1	131
44. Cancer and other tumors of the skin	14	11	18			68		1	68	1	66	10	3	4	76	24	1	109
45. Cancer and other tumors of other organs	32	31	20		5	285		5	285	6	281	37	3	17	343	43	4	387
46. Other tumors	4	2	3			17		1	17	6	31	12	1	3	51	16		84
47. Acute articular rheumatism	11	6	11	1	1	120		1	120	6	113	12	1	3	135	31	1	184
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout	9	16	15		1	92		1	92	2	81	10	3	0	84	31		124
49. Scorbatus																		
50. Diabetes	19	17	9	1	3	196		3	196	1	190	30	1	56	107	34		297
51. Exophthalmic goitre		2				26			26	1	24	2		7	16	3		36

52. Addison's disease.....	1	2	7	8	8	11	7	1	8
53. Leukemia.....	9	1	7	25	23	9	12	2	25
54. Anemia and chlorosis.....	1	2	7	104	104	1	54	18	114
55. Other general diseases.....	1	2	7	46	48	2	9	3	50
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	4	6	6	74	50	19	27	18	77
57. Saturnism.....	4	6	6	3	3	8	2	1	3
58. Other trade intoxications.....	3	1	1	12	10	2	3	7	12
59. Other chronic poisonings.....	3	1	1	12	10	2	3	7	12
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.									
60. Encephalitis.....	2	2	1	93	93	1	18	3	96
61. Simple meningitis.....	4	2	1	353	354	10	45	14	365
61a. Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.....	2	1	1	524	335	4	32	5	341
62. Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	5	2	1	36	34	3	24	6	37
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	6	14	6	122	113	11	35	70	125
64. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	179	180	126	1,302	1,146	185	663	286	1,346
65. Softening of the brain.....	18	17	13	97	88	11	52	39	100
66. Paralysis, cause unspecified.....	134	162	156	813	681	135	397	349	831
67. General paralysis.....	8	6	7	80	72	7	50	18	84
68. Other forms of insanity.....	5	3	1	58	52	4	34	10	63
69. Epilepsy.....	2	1	4	128	124	6	19	12	131
70. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	3	2	1	33	34	1	14	3	34
71. Convulsions of infants.....	3	2	1	316	19	335	335	2	335
72. Tetanus.....	3	2	1	63	63	2	14	2	66
73. Chorea.....	14	9	5	3	3	8	2	2	3
74. Other nervous diseases.....	14	9	5	139	132	1	59	30	141
75. Diseases of the eyes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76. Diseases of the ears.....	1	1	1	11	10	1	4	1	11
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.									
77. Pericarditis.....	6	2	5	57	55	5	15	17	60
78. Acute endocarditis.....	12	7	7	90	73	17	21	20	94
79. Organic heart disease.....	291	268	187	1,912	1,621	33	302	640	2,108
80. Angina pectoris.....	20	27	14	179	149	31	15	121	183
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.	35	28	23	133	107	30	11	81	142
82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	5	6	3	53	1	48	11	27	54
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....	2	4	1	7	7	2	1	5	7
84. Diseases of the lymphatics, lymphangitis, etc.	1	2	2	49	2	4	2	10	2
85. Hemorrhage.....	1	2	2	49	46	4	25	14	50
86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	1	4

TABLE 3—Continued.

	70 or 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Reported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Reported.	Total.
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
87. Diseases of the nasal fossæ.....	3	1	1	1	1	41	1	4	1	1	33	6	4	1	43
88. Diseases of the larynx.....	15	17	27	9	1	315	24	316	23	1	236	50	1	2	339
89. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	30	42	59	1	1	180	4	180	51	3	12	87	83	1	184
90. Acute bronchitis.....	21	28	28	2	1	450	16	420	41	5	333	82	59	3	468
91. Chronic bronchitis.....	150	139	150	18	21	2,068	136	1,936	230	28	1,046	724	401	23	2,194
92. Broncho pneumonia.....	4	8	3	3	1	63	3	51	4	1	8	29	19	1	156
93. Pneumonia.....	31	25	26	7	5	374	10	347	33	4	191	116	75	3	384
94. Pleurisy.....															
95. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy.....															
96. Gangrene of the lung.....	20	12	12	1	1	97	5	2	27	1	15	46	41	1	102
97. Asthma.....	2	2	1	1	1	15	1	12	3	1	8	7	6	1	15
98. Pulmonary emphysema.....															
99. Other diseases of the respiratory system (phtisis excepted).....	8	10	4	2	2	98	9	94	13	1	34	42	29	2	107
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.															
100. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa.....						20	2	22	1	1	16	6	1	1	22
101. Diseases of the pharynx.....						27	1	27	3	1	18	8	1	1	27
102. Diseases of the esophagus.....	2	4	1	1	1	56	4	54	6	1	1	3	2	1	6
103. Ulcer of the stomach.....	63	46	33	2	3	544	9	478	68	7	202	216	129	6	60
104. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....															553
105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under five years of age).....	23	20	12	3	3	1,417	32	1,448	23	1	1,449	78	36	1	1,449
105a. Chronic diarrhea.....	34	34	42	5	4	181	6	109	22	2	19	114	84	5	183
106. Diarrhea and enteritis (five years and over).....	15	19	8	3	1	245	5	202	40	9	48	114	84	5	261
107. Intestinal parasites.....						4	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	4
108. Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	17	11	7	1	1	224	5	201	27	1	82	100	44	3	229
109. Other diseases of the intestines.....															
110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	22	20	9	1	1	11	4	10	19	1	127	66	36	2	231
111. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....						194	4	141	53	1	2	7	3	1	11
112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	8	3	3	1	1	45	4	38	6	1	20	152	42	4	193
113. Biliary calculi.....												30	15	1	45

114. Other diseases of the liver.....	33	21	15	1	266	6	240	23	9	60	139	64	9	272
115. Diseases of the spleen.....	11	10	8	4	297	14	286	20	5	114	168	2	3	311
116. Simple peritonitis (not puerperal).....	6	2	2	1	159	4	155	7	1	90	59	14	1	163
117. Other affections of the digestive system.....														
118. Appendicitis and phlegmon of iliac fossæ.....														
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.														
119. Acute nephritis.....	12	18	9	3	179	12	160	30	1	63	90	37	1	191
120. Bright's disease.....	162	129	97	11	1,250	44	933	209	22	176	644	323	16	1,164
121. Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa.....	11	5	7	2	59	1	49	1	1	13	28	19	2	59
122. Calculi of the urinary.....	28	26	25	2	123	5	106	19	1	11	72	47	1	126
123. Diseases of the bladder.....	15	9	10	1	51	2	40	11	2	2	36	16	1	53
124. Diseases of the urethra.....					4	1	7	1			7			7
125. Diseases of the prostate.....					4	1	4	1			4			5
126. Diseases of the male genital organs.....					17	2	15	4			16			19
127. Metritis.....					20	1	26	1			18			27
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....		2	1		18	1	16	2			19			13
129. Uterine tumor.....					13	1	13	1			11			14
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....					1		1				1			1
131. Cysts and other ovarian tumors.....		1	1											
132. Other diseases of female genital organs.....														
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.....														
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.														
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....					38		36	2			37	1		38
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....					16		15	1			16			16
136. Other accidents of labor.....					57		6	1			7			7
137. Puerperal septicæmia.....				4	157	4	146	14	1	6	153	2		161
138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....					37		34	3		1	36			37
139. Plegmatia alba dolens.....					1		1				1			1
140. Other puerperal accidents.....					17		17				17			17
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....														
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.														
142. Gangrene.....	9	17	17	4	77	4	67	12	2	10	33	37	1	81
143. Carbuncle.....	1		1	1	11		10	1		1	6	4		11
144. Phlegmon, warm abscess.....	1	1	1		13		9	4		6	5	2		13
145. Other diseases of the skin and adnexa.....	2		2		23	1	22	2		16	5	3		24
IX. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.														
146. Affections of the bones.....	1				23	2	23	2		18	5	2		25
147. Arthritis and other diseases of the joints.....		1	1		8		1	2			2	1		3
148. Amputation.....					1			1			1			1
149. Other affections of organs of locomotion.....														

TABLE 3—Continued.

	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over	Unknown	White	Colored	American	Foreign	Not Reported	Single	Married	Widowed	Not Reported	Total
X. MALFORMATIONS.															
150. Malformations.....						150	2	152			152				152
XI. DISEASES OF INFANCY.															
151. Congenital debility icterus.....						1,196	42	1,238			1,238				1,238
152. Other diseases of early infancy.....						75		75			75				75
153. Lack of care.....						5		5			5				5
XII. DISEASES OF OLD AGE.															
154. Senile debility.....	137	232	595	153	13	1,101	36	840	278	19	65	331	724	17	1,137
XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.															
155. Suicide by poison.....	2	1	1		2	98	1	91	5	3	36	51	12		99
156. Asphyxia.....		2				7		6	1		2	2	3		7
157. Hanging or strangulation.....	4	2				33		28	5		8	17	7	1	33
158. Drowning.....	1					11		7	3	1	3	4	3	1	11
159. Firearms.....			1		1	66	1	58	5	4	19	36	10	2	67
160. Cutting instruments.....			1			17		14	3		7	6	4		17
161. Jumping from high places.....						3		2		1		1	1	1	3
162. Crushing.....					2	13		13	2	2	3	10	3	1	17
163. Other suicides.....	1				8	219	2	175	36	10	62	81	68	10	221
164. Fractures.....	14	12	44	3		8		7	1			5	3		8
165. Dislocations.....		3	1												
B. ACCIDENTS.															
166. Other accidental injuries.....	22	17	23	1	19	768	23	658	87	46	357	323	78	33	791
167. Burning by fire.....	7	2	2	1	3	169	9	164	13	1	117	47	12	2	178
168. Burning by corrosive substances.....						2		1	1		2				2
169. Sunstroke.....	1	1	3		1	17	1	14	4		4	6	5		18
170. Freezing.....		3	1		2	10		4	2	4	3	3	3	1	10

171. Electrical shock	1	2	2	2	1	34	4	1	13	24	2	...	39
172. Accidental drowning	8	8	16	5	6	114	6	16	94	19	12	11	136
173. Infection .....	...	3	2	...	...	563	2	...	550	21	27	4	602
174. Inhalation of noxious gases (not suicidal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	...	10	14	9	...	33
175. Other acute poisoning .....	...	2	2	...	...	86	4	...	42	37	8	3	90
176. Other external violence	1	...	1	...	3	73	1	...	59	10	4	2	75
176a. Homicide .....	...	...	...	...	5	42	2	7	19	22	5	5	51
176b. Mob violence .....	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	8	3	...	...	11
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.													
177. Dropsy	18	24	18	...	1	130	24	1	26	71	56	2	155
178. Sudden death (not puerperal) .....	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	4
179. Causes not specified or ill-defined	2	4	1	1	12	166	25	4	85	69	33	8	195
XV. STILLBIRTHS.													
180. Stillbirths .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077
Grand total	2,202	2,126	2,184	298	260	30,295	3,131	466	15,765	11,796	5,952	379	33,892

TABLE 4.

Deaths in Indiana, by Months, Counties, Ages, Sex, Color, Nationality and Conjugal Condition, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Adams	Total	21	19	19	25	19	16	17	30	17	17	16	24
	Male	14	11	10	10	10	8	8	16	10	7	7	7
Allen	Total	84	73	91	89	78	94	77	81	74	81	75	89
	Male	52	40	45	44	39	49	39	43	38	49	46	45
Bartholomew	Total	33	26	32	34	32	26	25	23	30	24	25	14
	Male	15	16	19	21	20	14	6	16	12	14	14	9
Benton	Total	18	11	13	12	12	12	12	7	18	10	11	5
	Male	13	7	4	10	13	9	8	10	20	3	9	13
Blackford	Total	4	5	2	5	4	2	5	6	17	2	6	9
	Male	4	5	2	5	4	2	5	6	17	2	6	9
Boone	Total	19	18	24	13	8	16	15	22	12	25	21	30
	Male	13	8	6	4	3	6	5	12	6	11	12	7
Boone	Total	25	27	36	17	34	35	25	25	28	27	29	26
	Male	15	13	17	8	17	22	12	17	9	17	22	15
Brown	Total	18	10	11	9	13	9	12	9	10	14	5	6
	Male	5	6	3	4	7	5	5	5	7	8	2	2
Carroll	Total	25	14	21	23	21	16	23	20	20	25	11	35
	Male	10	10	16	10	15	8	16	14	11	15	9	18
Carroll	Total	11	4	15	13	6	8	8	6	9	10	2	17
	Male	11	4	15	13	6	8	8	6	9	10	2	17

Cass.....	Total.....	52	43	43	43	20	35	31	45	41	59	51	49
	Male.....	28	23	23	20	11	13	21	27	18	36	21	25
	Female.....	24	20	23	9	9	22	10	18	23	23	30	24
Clark.....	Total.....	50	39	48	42	42	38	47	55	40	28	37	37
	Male.....	27	20	26	28	28	19	27	29	21	13	22	22
	Female.....	23	19	22	14	14	19	20	26	19	15	17	15
Clay.....	Total.....	36	29	32	27	19	35	39	32	30	17	34	20
	Male.....	24	16	13	12	6	17	18	13	12	9	16	13
	Female.....	12	13	19	15	6	18	21	19	8	8	18	7
Clinton.....	Total.....	38	41	25	49	25	20	28	40	22	29	31	35
	Male.....	15	19	10	29	10	9	14	22	10	18	15	15
	Female.....	23	22	15	20	15	11	14	18	12	11	11	20
Crawford.....	Total.....	26	15	15	12	13	18	12	14	16	11	8	7
	Male.....	12	8	7	5	6	10	8	7	6	4	2	3
	Female.....	14	7	8	7	7	8	4	7	7	7	2	4
Daviess.....	Total.....	41	24	23	22	37	30	43	54	27	35	26	31
	Male.....	21	11	11	12	17	14	24	23	9	12	15	18
	Female.....	20	13	12	10	20	16	19	25	18	23	11	13
Dearborn.....	Total.....	30	27	25	19	20	21	23	20	15	27	21	30
	Male.....	20	11	10	9	13	12	12	10	5	18	15	15
	Female.....	10	16	15	10	7	9	11	10	10	9	9	15
Decatur.....	Total.....	24	17	18	31	25	20	31	24	28	16	16	24
	Male.....	16	8	12	17	11	10	17	14	13	9	6	13
	Female.....	8	9	6	14	14	10	14	10	15	7	10	11
Dekalb.....	Total.....	29	30	26	26	20	16	29	23	24	22	19	24
	Male.....	17	15	15	15	12	10	13	10	12	7	11	9
	Female.....	12	15	11	11	8	6	16	13	12	15	8	15
Delaware.....	Total.....	42	52	69	44	51	64	61	73	58	73	47	51
	Male.....	20	25	32	23	27	33	29	29	26	36	16	21
	Female.....	22	27	37	21	24	31	35	44	32	38	31	29
Dubois.....	Total.....	21	17	22	17	12	11	27	18	15	14	12	21
	Male.....	8	9	14	7	4	8	15	12	7	10	7	12
	Female.....	13	8	8	10	8	3	12	6	8	4	5	9
Elkhart.....	Total.....	46	48	49	49	49	34	27	48	50	54	53	54
	Male.....	21	23	25	24	25	13	13	21	22	30	29	19
	Female.....	22	26	24	24	25	18	14	27	28	24	24	35

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	10 to 10	15 to 15	20 to 25	25 to 30	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.																	
60. Encephalitis.....	32	14	5	5	7	12	12	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	1
61. Simple meningitis.....	123	67	20	8	19	14	15	2	16	6	7	10	6	9	7	4	8
61a. Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.....	150	47	24	14	31	8	8	1	10	8	5	3	4	5	6	5	5
62. Progressive locomotor ataxia.....					2	2	3	3	2	2	4	9	10	8	12	11	13
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	8	5	2														
64. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain	97	24	11	7	5	12	12	9	14	16	14	35	66	81	93	180	179
65. Softening of the brain.....						1	1		1	1	2	1	4	3	7	7	22
66. Paralysis, cause unspecified.....	4	4	1		1	1	1	1	3	12	7	16	20	34	51	77	115
67. General paralysis.....						1	1	1	1	1	5	5	9	7	8	8	7
68. Other forms of insanity.....	1						2	1	20	16	8	4	7	7	3	8	3
69. Epilepsy.....	4					2	4	11	3	3	18	13	11	4	3	4	7
70. Convulsions (not puerperal).....						7	3	3	2	5	5	1	1	5	2	4	1
71. Convulsions of infants.....	235	24	6	9	1	6	14	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	7
72. Tetanus.....	19	1	2	2													7
73. Chorea.....						1	5	2	2	4	5	7	8	7	8	11	10
74. Other nervous diseases.....	15	6	2		2	8			6								
75. Diseases of the eyes.....										1	1				1		
76. Diseases of the ears.....	3	1		1													
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
77. Pericarditis.....			1	1			4	2	1	1	2	5	3	1	7	5	10
78. Acute endocarditis.....	1				3	3	3	1	8	3	1	3	5	9	5	9	13
79. Organic heart disease.....	86	6	1	5	2	15	25	27	35	39	47	73	91	121	169	235	286
80. Angina pectoris.....							1		3	6	5	9	9	20	15	22	23
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.....	2								3	1	1	3	4	9	6	14	11

82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	8
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
84. Diseases of the lymphatics, lymphangitis, etc.....	12	.....	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	5	2
85. Hemorrhage.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
87. Diseases of the nasal fossae.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
88. Diseases of the larynx.....	9	4	2	.....	3	4	5	2	.....	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	11
89. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	147	36	17	6	4	7	1	1	1	2	10	4	5	6	4	8	19
90. Acute bronchitis.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91. Chronic bronchitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92. Broncho pneumonia.....	161	57	31	19	1	16	8	9	2	9	4	2	5	7	9	14	14
93. Pneumonia.....	424	144	70	34	29	75	41	72	72	55	48	69	61	87	65	102	135
94. Pleurisy.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	1	2	4	6	4	5	4	4
95. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy.....	118	15	6	4	4	11	8	7	9	8	6	7	11	9	15	16	23
96. Gangrene of the lung.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97. Asthma.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	1	4	6	6	15
98. Pulmonary emphysema.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4
99. Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis excepted).....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	10	6	3	7	1	6	5	11
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																	
100. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa.....	11	3	.....	1	1	1	3	3	4	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	1	.....
101. Diseases of the pharynx.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
102. Diseases of the esophagus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
103. Ulcer of the stomach.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	13	5	7	.....
104. Other diseases of stomach (cancer ex.).....	107	24	8	5	4	9	2	5	11	9	11	11	19	25	35	40	53
105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under five years of age).....	891	417	109	19	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	3	10	27
105a. Chronic diarrhoea.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106. Diarrhoea and enteritis (five years and over).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107. Intestinal parasites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107. Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	27	2	5	4	3	8	5	10	12	8	4	6	7	11	13	19	21
109. Other diseases of the intestines.....	72	19	6	1	.....	4	9	5	6	3	4	5	5	9	12	5	12
110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
111. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113. Biliary calculi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
114. Other diseases of the liver.....	20	1	2			5	3	8	6	7	11	11	10	18	20	30	23	27
115. Diseases of the spleen.....	12	8		3	2	16	13	25	30	33	28	29	15	21	16	10	1	1
116. Simple peritonitis (not puerperal).....	1													1	1		7	
117. Other affections of the digestive system.....																		
118. Appendicitis and phlegmon of iliac fossa.....				1	3	12	25	23	17	12	11	9	8	8	9	2	3	5
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.																		
119. Acute nephritis.....	10	3	10	3	3	9	3	8	7	10	8	8	8	11	7	9	15	15
120. Bright's disease.....	7	8		3	2	10	20	23	23	36	29	37	45	56	76	109	123	149
121. Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa.....	3	1					2			1	2	1	4	3	1	6	6	6
122. Calculi of the urinary.....						1		1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	10	17
123. Diseases of the bladder.....	2																	
124. Diseases of the urethra.....																		
125. Diseases of the prostate.....																		
126. Diseases of the male genital organs.....																		
127. Metritis.....								1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	7	7
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....																	1	
129. Uterine tumor.....																		
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....								1	6	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1
131. Cysts and other ovarian tumors.....								2	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	2
132. Other diseases of female genital organs.....								1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1			
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.....																		
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.																		
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....								2	6	10	8	8	4					
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....									2	1	6	4	2	1				
136. Other accidents of labor.....																		
137. Puerperal septicemia.....																		
138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....								11	45	38	27	28	3	2				
139. Pilegmia, alba dolens, puerperal.....								8	7	6	3	8	5					
140. Other puerperal accidents.....																		
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....									2	6	1	6	2					

TABLE 3—Continued.

	0	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70
B. ACCIDENTS.																		
166. Other accidental injuries.....	6	3	8	7	5	33	47	82	94	75	58	48	58	40	50	42	29	24
167. Burning by fire.....	9	16	21	16	17	16	4	8	12	7	5	7	7	4	5	1	2	6
168. Burning by corrosive substances.....																		
169. Sunstroke.....	1									2	3	3	1		1	1		1
170. Freezing.....																		
171. Electrical shock.....						2	6	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	1
172. Accidental drowning.....	1	7	4	1	1	19	24	18	10	9	8	3	5	3	2	4	3	3
173. Inanition.....	528	12	1		1	1	1			2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	3
174. Inhalation of noxious gases (not suicidal).....	3	1	1				1		3	2	4	6	1	1	1		2	2
175. Other acute poisoning.....	8	7	8	4	1	1	3	3	2	11	6	9	5	6		4	3	4
176. Other external violence.....	44	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	7	1	2	2	1
176a. Homicide.....	1		1					2	6	7	3	11	2		1	4	1	1
176b. Mob violence.....								4	3	2	1				1			
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.																		
177. Dropsy.....	2	1	3		1	5	3			2	3	5	5	5	9	16	18	16
178. Sudden death (not puerperal).....																	1	1
179. Causes not specified or ill-defined.....	38	11	3	3		4	3	5	8	5	9	7	12	9	2	12	17	27
XV. STILLBIRTHS.																		
180. Stillbirths.....	2,077																	
Grand total.....	7,510	1,244	538	316	233	775	681	1,217	1,589	1,368	1,243	1,190	1,125	1,219	1,314	1,478	1,699	2,000

TABLE 3—Continued.

Showing Deaths from all Causes by Months, Ages, Color, Nationality, and Conditions, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903. International Classification.

	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Reported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Reported.	Total.
I. GENERAL DISEASES. EPIDEMIC.															
1. Typhoid fever.....	19	12	11	1	7	975	38	960	47	6	555	383	69	6	1,013
2. Exanthematic typhus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Recurrent fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Intermittent fever.....	6	7	10	1	1	121	10	123	8	.....	53	49	27	2	131
4a. Malarial fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Variola or smallpox.....	.....	2	1	1	2	158	37	190	2	3	90	84	17	4	195
6. Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	71	2	72	1	.....	61	10	1	1	73
7. Scarletina.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	162	2	162	2	.....	161	2	1	1	164
8. Whooping cough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	9	148	.....	1	149	.....	.....	.....	149
9. Croup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33
9a. Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	415	14	424	4	1	424	5	.....	.....	429
10. Influenza.....	53	53	74	9	1	343	5	299	46	3	63	139	142	2	348
11. Miliary fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Asiatic cholera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Cholera morbus.....	4	3	8	.....	.....	27	.....	20	7	.....	5	11	10	.....	27
14. Dysentery.....	37	34	32	6	2	207	4	171	32	7	24	94	91	2	211
15. Bubonic plague.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Yellow fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Leprosy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Erysipelas.....	4	6	8	2	1	66	2	61	7	.....	22	27	18	1	68
19. Other epidemic affections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Purulent and septicæmic affections.....	19	15	8	1	2	284	11	272	18	5	95	149	46	5	285
21. Glanders and farcy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Malignant pustule and anthrax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
23. Rabies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE 3—Continued.

	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 89	90 and over	Unknown	White	Colored	American	Foreign	Not Reported	Single	Married	Widowed	Not Reported	Total
24. Actinomyces trichinosis, etc.						2		2			1	1			2
25. Pellagra	1					50	1	46	5		17	32	2		51
26. Tuberculosis of larynx	106	67	25	1	14	3,025	239	3,563	237	64	1,477	1,824	412	51	3,864
27. Tuberculosis of lungs					1	143	6	147	2		128	20	1		139
28. Tuberculosis of meninges															
29. Abdominal tuberculosis	6	5	1	1	1	193	15	193	10	5	94	90	2	2	208
30. Pott's disease						13		12	1		8	5			13
31. Cold abscess					2	7		6				2	1		7
32. White swelling						51	1	52	1	2	4	21	6		55
33. Other tubercular affections	1	2	3												
34. General tuberculosis	2					55	10	59	3	3	33	29	7	1	65
35. Scrofula	1					27	2	29			24	4	1		29
36. Syphilis					1	50	5	51	2	2	38	13	4		55
36a. Soft chancre															
37. Blennorrhagia of the adult															
38. Gonorrheal affections of the child	7	1	4			46		40	6		4	85	7		46
39. Cancer and other tumors of buccal cavity	67	33	21		3	452	10	359	101	2	32	291	134	5	462
40. Cancer and other tumors of stomach and liver															
41. Cancer and other tumors of peritoneum, intestines and rectum	17	9	4	1		95	2	94	11	2	5	66	24	3	97
42. Cancer and other tumors of female genital organs						149	7	144	10	2	12	97	44		156
43. Cancer and other tumors of breast	9	9	3			94	2	89	7		3	87	95	1	98
44. Cancer and other tumors of the skin	14	11	18		1	68	1	66	10	3	6	38	23	2	49
45. Cancer and other tumors of other organs	32	31	20		5	285	6	291	37	3	49	184	83	2	291
46. Other tumors	4	2	2		1	27		21	6		7	16			27
47. Acute articular rheumatism	11	6	11	1	1	120	6	113	12	1	38	61	26	1	126
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout	9	16	15		1	92	2	81	10	3	9	54	31		94
49. Scrobutus															
50. Diabetes	19	17	9	1	3	106	1	106	30	1	56	107	34		197
51. Exophthalmic goitre	2					26		24	2		7	16	3		26

52. Addison's disease.....	8	23	104	48	2	1	7	2	11	12	54	18	3	25	8
53. Leukemia.....	25	114	46	74	3	6	2	1	11	12	54	18	3	25	8
54. Anemia and chlorosis.....	114	46	74	3	6	2	1	1	11	12	54	18	3	25	8
55. Other general diseases.....	46	74	3	6	2	1	1	1	11	12	54	18	3	25	8
56. Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57. Saturnism.....	74	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	11	12	54	18	3	25	8
58. Other trade intoxications.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59. Other chronic poisonings.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.															
60. Encephalitis.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61. Simple meningitis.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61a. Epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62. Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	6	14	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain.....	179	180	126	8	5	1302	44	1,146	185	15	287	663	286	10	1,346
65. Softening of the brain.....	18	17	13	2	1	97	3	88	11	1	9	52	39	3	100
66. Paralysis, cause unspecified.....	134	162	156	15	1	813	18	681	185	15	77	387	349	8	831
67. General paralysis.....	8	6	7	1	1	80	4	72	7	5	15	50	18	1	84
68. Other forms of insanity.....	5	3	1	1	1	58	5	52	4	7	17	34	10	2	63
69. Epilepsy.....	2	1	4	1	1	128	3	124	6	1	97	19	12	3	131
70. Convulsions (not puerperal).....	3	2	1	1	1	33	1	34	1	1	17	14	3	3	34
71. Convulsions of infants.....	3	1	1	1	1	316	19	336	2	1	335	14	2	335	66
72. Tetanus.....	14	9	5	1	1	63	3	63	2	1	50	14	2	1	11
73. Chorea.....	14	9	5	1	1	3	2	132	8	1	1	2	30	1	3
74. Other nervous diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	139	2	1	1	1	52	59	1	1	141
75. Diseases of the eyes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	11
76. Diseases of the ears.....	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
77. Pericarditis.....	6	2	5	1	1	57	3	55	5	15	15	27	17	1	60
78. Acute endocarditis.....	12	268	187	9	15	90	4	73	17	4	21	46	20	7	94
79. Organic heart disease.....	291	20	27	14	1	1,912	96	1,621	384	33	302	1,021	640	25	2,108
80. Angina pectoris.....	35	23	23	4	1	179	4	149	81	3	15	121	46	1	163
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.....	35	23	23	4	1	153	9	107	50	5	11	81	49	1	142
82. Embolism and thrombosis.....	5	6	3	1	1	53	1	48	5	1	11	27	15	1	54
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).....	2	4	1	1	1	7	1	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	7
84. Diseases of the lymphatics, lymphangitis, etc.....	1	2	2	1	1	46	1	46	4	1	25	14	10	1	2
85. Hemorrhage.....	1	2	2	1	1	46	1	46	4	1	25	14	10	1	50
86. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	4

TABLE 3—Continued.

	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Reported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Reported.	Total.
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
87. Diseases of the nasal fosse.....	2	1				4		4	1		4	5	4		4
88. Diseases of the larynx.....						41	1	41			33		4		42
89. Diseases of the thyroid body.....	15	17	27	1		315	24	316	22	1	236	50	52	1	339
90. Acute bronchitis.....	30	42	39	9	1	180	4	180	51	3	12	87	83	2	184
91. Chronic bronchitis.....															
92. Broncho pneumonia.....	21	28	28	2	1	450	16	420	41	5	323	82	59	2	466
93. Pneumonia.....	150	139	150	18	21	2,068	126	1,936	230	28	1,046	724	401	23	2,194
94. Pleurisy.....	4	3	3			53	3	51	4	1	8	29	19		56
95. Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy.....	31	25	26	7	5	374	10	347	33	4	191	116	75	2	384
96. Gangrene of the lung.....		2				4		2	1	1	2		2		4
97. Asthma.....	20	12	12			97	5	73	27	2	15	48	41		102
98. Pulmonary emphysema.....	2	2				15		12	3		3	7	5		15
99. Other diseases of the respiratory system (phtisis excepted).....	8	10	4		2	98	9	94	13		34	42	29	2	107
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.															
100. Diseases of the mouth and adnexa.....						20	2	22			16	6			22
101. Diseases of the pharynx.....						27		27			18	8	1		27
102. Diseases of the esophagus.....		1	1			6		4	2		1	3	2		6
103. Ulcer of the stomach.....	2	4	1			56	4	54	5	1	10	40	10		60
104. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	63	46	33	2	3	544	9	478	68	7	202	216	129	6	553
105. Diarrhea and enteritis (under five years of age).....					3	1,417	32	1,448		1	1,449				1,449
105a. Chronic diarrhea.....	23	20	12	3	2	131		109	22	2	19	78	36		133
106. Diarrhea and enteritis (five years and over).....	34	34	42	5	4	245	6	242	40	9	48	114	84	5	281
107. Intestinal parasites.....						4		4			3	1			4
108. Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	15	19	8	3	1	224	5	201	27	1	82	100	44	3	229
109. Other diseases of the intestines.....															
110. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	17	11	7	1		226	5	211	19	1	127	66	36	2	231
111. Hydatid tumor of the liver.....		2				11		10	1		2	7	2		11
112. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	22	20	9	1	1	194	4	141	53	4	20	132	42	4	198
113. Biliary calculi.....	8	3	3			45		38	6	1		30	15		45

114. Other diseases of the liver.....	33	21	15	1	266	6	240	23	9	60	139	64	9	272
115. Diseases of the spleen.....	11	10	8	4	297	14	286	20	5	114	168	26	3	311
116. Simple peritonitis (not puerperal).....	6	2	2	1	159	4	155	7	1	90	59	1	1	163
117. Other affections of the digestive system.....														
118. Appendicitis and phlegmon of iliac fossæ.....														
VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.														
119. Acute nephritis.....	12	18	9	3	179	12	160	30	1	63	90	37	1	191
120. Bright's disease.....	162	129	91	11	1,120	44	983	209	22	176	644	328	16	1,164
121. Other diseases of kidneys and their adnexa.....	11	5	7		59		49	13	1	13	28	16	2	59
122. Calculi of the urinary.....					3		2	9	1		1	2		3
123. Diseases of the bladder.....	26	26	25	2	121	5	106	19	1	11	72	42	1	126
124. Diseases of the urethra.....			2		3	1	2	2			2	2	1	4
125. Diseases of the prostate.....	15	9	10	1	51	2	40	11	2	2	35	16		53
126. Diseases of the male genital organs.....			1		6	1	7	1			7			1
127. Metritis.....					4		4	1			4			7
128. Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal).....		2	1		17	2	15	4		1	15			5
129. Uterine tumor.....					20	1	20	1		7	13			19
130. Other diseases of the uterus.....			2		18		16	2		1	9			21
131. Cysts and other ovarian tumors.....		1	1		13	1	13		1	2	11	2		18
132. Other diseases of female genital organs.....					1		1			1	1			14
133. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast.....					1		1				1			1
VII. PUERPERAL DISEASES.														
134. Accidents of pregnancy.....					38		36	2			37	1		38
135. Puerperal hemorrhage.....					16		15	1			16			16
136. Other accidents of labor.....					157	4	146	14	1	6	153	2		161
137. Puerperal septicæmia.....				4	37		34	3		1	36			37
138. Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia.....					17		17				1			1
139. Phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal.....					17		17				17			17
140. Other puerperal accidents.....														
141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.....														
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.														
142. Gangrene.....	9	17	17	4	77	4	67	12	2	10	33	37	1	81
143. Carbuncle.....	1		1	1	11		10	1		1	9	4		11
144. Phlegmon, warm abscess.....	1	1	1		13		9			6	1	2		13
145. Other diseases of the skin and adnexa.....	2		2		23	1	22	2		16	5	3		24
IX. DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.														
146. Affections of the bones.....	1	1	1		23	2	23	2		18	5	2		25
147. Arthritis and other diseases of the joints.....					3		1				2	1		3
148. Amputation.....					1			1			1			1
149. Other affections of organs of locomotion.....														

TABLE 3—Continued.

	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 90	90 and over	Unknown	White	Colored	American	Foreign	Not Reported	Single	Married	Widowed	Not Reported	Total
X. MALFORMATIONS.															
150. Malformations.....						150	2	152			152				152
XI. DISEASES OF INFANCY.															
151. Congenital debility icterus.....						1,196	42	1,238			1,238				1,238
152. Other diseases of early infancy.....						75		75			75				75
153. Lack of care.....						5		5			5				5
XII. DISEASES OF OLD AGE.															
154. Senile debility.....	137	232	595	153	13	1,101	36	840	278	19	65	331	724	17	1,137
XIII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.															
155. Suicide by poison.....	2		1		2	98	1	91	5	3	36	51	12		99
156. Asphyxia.....			2			7		6	1		2	2	3		7
157. Hanging or strangulation.....	4	2				33		28	6		8	17	7	1	33
158. Drowning.....	1					11		7	3	1	3	4	3	1	11
159. Firearms.....			1		1	66	1	58	5	4	19	36	10	2	67
160. Cutting instruments.....			1			17		14	3		7	6	4		17
161. Jumping from high places.....										1		1	1		2
162. Crushing.....						3		2		2	3	10	3	1	17
163. Other suicides.....	1	1			2	17		13	2	2	3	10	8	1	21
164. Fractures.....	14	12	44	3	8	219	2	175	36	10	62	81	68	10	221
165. Dislocations.....		3	1			8		7	1			5	3		8
B. ACCIDENTS.															
166. Other accidental injuries.....	22	17	23	1	19	768	23	658	87	46	357	332	78	33	791
167. Burning by fire.....	7	2	2	1	3	169	9	164	13	1	117	47	12	2	178
168. Burning by corrosive substances.....						2		1	1		2				2
169. Sunstroke.....	1	1	3		1	17	1	14	1	1		0	5		18
170. Freezing.....			1		2	10		4	2	4	3	3	3	1	10

171. Electrical shock.....	1	2	2	6	38	1	34	4	1	13	24	2	11	39
172. Accidental drowning.....	8	8	16	5	123	13	114	6	16	94	19	12	11	136
173. Insanition.....	.....	3	2	.....	562	40	593	8	1	550	21	27	4	602
174. Inhalation of noxious gases (not suicidal).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	31	2	.....	10	14	9	.....	33
175. Other acute poisoning.....	.....	2	2	.....	86	4	86	4	.....	42	37	8	3	90
176. Other external violence.....	1	1	1	.....	73	2	73	1	1	59	10	4	2	75
176a. Homicide.....	.....	.....	.....	5	38	13	42	2	7	19	22	5	5	51
176b. Mob violence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	10	1	.....	8	3	.....	.....	11
XIV. CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.														
177. Dropsy.....	18	24	18	1	147	8	130	24	1	26	71	56	2	155
178. Sudden death (not puerperal).....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
179. Causes not specified or ill-defined.....	2	4	1	12	185	10	166	25	4	85	69	33	8	195
XV. STILLBIRTHS.														
180. Stillbirths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998	79	2,077	.....	.....	2,077	.....	.....	.....	2,077
Grand total.....	2,202	2,126	2,184	286	32,517	1,375	30,235	3,131	466	15,765	11,796	5,952	379	33,892

TABLE 4.

Deaths in Indiana, by Months, Counties, Ages, Sex, Color, Nationality and Conjugal Condition, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Adams.....	Total.....	21	19	19	25	19	16	17	30	17	17	16	24
	Male.....	14	11	10	10	10	6	6	16	10	7	7	12
	Female.....	7	8	9	15	7	11	11	14	7	10	9	12
Allen.....	Total.....	84	73	91	89	78	94	77	81	74	81	75	89
	Male.....	52	40	45	44	39	49	39	43	38	46	46	45
	Female.....	32	33	46	45	39	45	38	38	36	35	29	44
Bartholomew.....	Total.....	33	26	32	34	32	26	25	23	30	24	25	14
	Male.....	15	15	19	21	20	14	6	16	12	14	14	9
	Female.....	18	11	13	18	12	12	19	7	18	10	11	5
Benton.....	Total.....	13	7	4	10	13	9	8	10	20	3	9	13
	Male.....	4	5	2	5	9	2	5	6	17	2	6	9
	Female.....	9	2	2	5	4	7	3	4	3	1	3	4
Blackford.....	Total.....	19	18	24	13	8	16	15	22	12	25	21	20
	Male.....	13	8	6	4	3	6	5	12	6	11	12	7
	Female.....	6	10	18	9	5	10	10	10	6	14	9	13
Boone.....	Total.....	25	27	36	17	34	35	25	25	28	27	23	26
	Male.....	15	13	17	8	17	22	12	17	17	17	17	15
	Female.....	10	14	19	9	17	13	13	8	11	10	7	11
Brown.....	Total.....	18	10	11	9	13	9	12	9	10	14	5	6
	Male.....	5	6	4	4	6	.....	5	5	6	6	2	2
	Female.....	13	4	8	5	7	.....	7	4	3	8	3	4
Carroll.....	Total.....	25	14	21	23	21	16	23	20	20	25	11	35
	Male.....	14	10	16	15	15	8	15	14	11	15	9	18
	Female.....	11	4	15	13	6	8	8	6	9	10	2	17

Cass.....	Total.....	52	43	43	43	20	35	31	45	41	59	51	49
	Male.....	28	23	20	23	11	13	21	27	18	36	21	23
	Female.....	24	20	23	20	9	22	10	18	23	23	30	24
Clark.....	Total.....	50	39	48	53	42	38	47	55	40	28	37	37
	Male.....	27	20	26	32	28	19	27	29	21	13	22	22
	Female.....	23	19	22	21	14	19	20	26	19	15	17	15
Clay.....	Total.....	36	29	32	27	19	35	39	32	30	17	34	20
	Male.....	24	16	13	13	13	17	18	13	18	9	16	13
	Female.....	12	13	19	15	6	18	21	19	12	8	18	7
Clinton.....	Total.....	38	41	25	49	25	20	28	40	22	29	31	35
	Male.....	15	19	10	29	10	9	14	22	10	18	20	15
	Female.....	23	22	15	20	15	11	14	18	12	11	11	20
Crawford.....	Total.....	26	15	15	12	13	18	12	14	16	11	8	7
	Male.....	12	12	7	5	6	10	8	7	6	4	6	3
	Female.....	14	7	8	7	7	8	4	7	10	7	2	4
Daviess.....	Total.....	41	24	23	22	37	30	43	54	27	35	26	31
	Male.....	21	11	11	12	17	14	24	29	9	12	15	18
	Female.....	20	13	12	10	20	16	19	25	18	23	11	13
Dearborn.....	Total.....	30	27	25	19	20	21	23	20	15	27	21	30
	Male.....	20	11	10	9	13	12	12	10	5	18	15	15
	Female.....	10	16	15	10	7	9	11	10	10	9	9	15
Decatur.....	Total.....	24	17	18	31	25	20	31	24	28	16	16	24
	Male.....	16	8	12	17	11	10	17	14	13	9	6	13
	Female.....	8	9	6	14	14	10	14	10	15	7	10	11
DeKalb.....	Total.....	29	30	26	26	20	16	29	23	24	22	19	24
	Male.....	17	15	15	15	12	10	13	10	12	17	11	9
	Female.....	12	15	11	11	8	6	16	13	12	5	8	15
Delaware.....	Total.....	42	52	69	44	51	64	61	73	58	73	47	51
	Male.....	20	25	32	23	27	33	26	29	26	35	16	21
	Female.....	22	27	37	21	24	31	35	44	32	38	31	29
Dubois.....	Total.....	21	17	22	17	12	11	27	18	15	14	12	21
	Male.....	8	9	14	7	4	8	15	12	7	10	7	12
	Female.....	13	8	8	10	8	3	12	6	8	4	5	9
Elkhart.....	Total.....	46	48	49	49	49	34	27	48	50	54	53	54
	Male.....	21	23	24	24	24	16	21	29	22	30	29	19
	Female.....	22	27	26	24	25	18	14	27	23	24	24	35

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fayette	Total	12	17	14	17	18	18	11	14	13	12	18	12
	Male	7	12	8	6	12	6	5	7	9	4	11	8
	Female	5	6	11	11	6	7	6	7	4	8	7	4
Floyd	Total	31	37	41	41	33	31	43	36	39	38	45	53
	Male	17	23	20	20	18	20	22	21	16	14	20	33
	Female	14	14	21	21	15	11	21	14	24	24	25	20
Fountain	Total	26	23	30	30	22	14	18	31	22	18	16	21
	Male	17	14	16	12	11	5	12	17	8	12	10	10
	Female	9	9	15	17	11	9	6	14	14	6	6	11
Franklin	Total	18	25	20	28	20	9	16	20	20	18	10	13
	Male	10	13	12	12	7	6	8	14	12	11	5	10
	Female	8	12	8	16	13	4	8	6	8	7	6	3
Fulton	Total	24	19	21	27	10	12	20	23	20	17	17	14
	Male	13	10	10	16	5	9	13	12	12	7	11	6
	Female	11	9	11	11	5	3	7	11	8	10	6	8
Gibson	Total	24	35	33	26	31	24	25	31	22	25	33	33
	Male	7	17	19	10	15	9	13	16	15	16	16	14
	Female	17	18	14	16	16	15	12	16	7	9	17	19
Grant	Total	48	70	76	64	54	62	65	87	70	75	74	85
	Male	28	43	46	34	28	35	35	62	49	48	38	53
	Female	20	27	30	30	26	18	30	25	21	27	36	32
Greene	Total	48	37	35	31	31	24	23	35	62	31	35	39
	Male	23	15	17	20	17	12	11	11	17	17	16	20
	Female	25	22	18	11	14	12	12	18	24	14	19	10
Hamilton	Total	28	23	26	28	29	28	24	25	34	35	30	40
	Male	16	10	14	14	13	11	11	16	14	16	16	23
	Female	12	13	12	14	16	17	13	10	20	19	14	17

Hancock	Total	23	23	25	18	26	30	30	21	18	22
	Male	10	10	8	12	12	17	17	7	12	12
	Female	13	13	17	6	14	14	12	14	6	10
Harrison	Total	22	29	21	27	24	19	22	17	11	10
	Male	10	15	10	15	14	13	12	6	3	4
	Female	12	14	11	12	9	6	10	11	8	6
Hendricks	Total	28	28	14	19	24	18	28	18	21	15
	Male	13	13	8	12	16	10	13	12	13	7
	Female	15	16	6	7	8	8	15	6	8	8
Henry	Total	35	34	33	24	33	40	32	27	20	25
	Male	24	16	18	11	15	25	17	12	12	13
	Female	12	18	15	13	18	15	15	15	8	12
Howard	Total	32	29	33	34	35	51	36	28	28	48
	Male	20	14	22	21	20	20	14	12	17	23
	Female	12	15	11	21	15	22	22	16	11	25
Huntington	Total	29	30	22	29	32	41	37	36	26	30
	Male	15	16	13	18	22	19	22	18	14	13
	Female	14	14	9	11	10	22	15	18	12	17
Jackson	Total	26	22	19	20	21	28	30	33	30	36
	Male	17	13	14	13	18	15	19	18	14	20
	Female	9	9	6	7	3	13	11	15	16	16
Jasper	Total	11	11	17	8	9	12	15	8	6	7
	Male	6	7	10	6	4	3	9	6	2	4
	Female	5	4	7	2	5	9	6	2	4	3
Jay	Total	27	21	21	23	28	23	33	29	20	19
	Male	13	13	11	11	11	13	16	13	11	9
	Female	14	8	10	12	17	8	17	16	9	10
Jefferson	Total	38	36	26	25	37	26	27	28	30	29
	Male	15	16	17	14	15	14	10	9	22	13
	Female	21	20	9	11	22	12	17	19	8	16
Jennings	Total	15	12	23	14	25	17	11	14	15	15
	Male	9	8	10	5	14	6	7	9	9	9
	Female	6	4	13	9	11	11	4	5	6	6
Johnson	Total	34	29	16	20	17	28	35	18	13	24
	Male	19	12	7	14	7	16	18	13	9	13
	Female	15	17	9	6	10	12	17	5	4	11

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fayette	Total	12	17	14	17	18	13	11	14	13	12	18	12
	Male	7	12	3	6	12	6	5	7	9	4	4	8
	Female	5	5	11	11	6	7	6	7	4	8	7	4
Floyd	Total	31	37	41	41	33	31	43	35	39	38	45	53
	Male	17	23	20	20	18	20	22	21	15	14	20	33
	Female	14	14	21	21	15	11	21	14	24	24	25	20
Fountain	Total	26	23	30	29	22	14	18	31	22	18	16	21
	Male	17	14	15	12	11	5	12	17	8	12	10	10
	Female	9	9	15	17	11	9	6	14	14	6	6	11
Franklin	Total	18	25	20	28	20	9	16	20	20	18	10	13
	Male	10	13	12	16	7	5	8	14	12	11	5	10
	Female	8	12	8	12	13	4	8	6	8	7	5	3
Fulton	Total	24	19	21	27	10	12	20	23	28	17	17	14
	Male	13	10	10	16	5	9	13	12	12	12	11	10
	Female	11	9	11	11	5	3	7	11	14	7	6	8
Gibson	Total	24	36	33	26	31	24	25	31	22	25	33	33
	Male	7	17	19	10	15	9	13	15	15	16	16	14
	Female	17	18	14	16	16	15	12	16	7	9	17	19
Grant	Total	48	70	76	64	54	52	65	87	70	75	74	85
	Male	28	43	46	34	28	94	35	62	49	48	38	53
	Female	20	27	30	30	26	18	30	25	21	27	36	32
Greene	Total	48	37	35	31	31	24	23	35	52	31	35	39
	Male	23	15	17	20	17	12	11	17	26	17	16	23
	Female	25	22	18	11	14	12	12	18	18	14	19	10
Hamilton	Total	28	23	26	28	29	28	24	25	34	35	30	40
	Male	16	10	14	14	13	11	11	15	14	16	16	23
	Female	12	13	12	14	16	17	13	10	20	19	14	17

Hancock.....	Total.....	16	21	23	23	25	18	26	30	30	21	18	22
Male.....	Male.....	8	16	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	7	12	12
Female.....	Female.....	8	5	13	11	17	6	14	13	13	14	6	10
Harrison.....	Total.....	20	22	29	22	21	27	23	19	22	17	11	10
Male.....	Male.....	11	10	15	8	10	15	14	13	12	16	3	4
Female.....	Female.....	9	12	14	14	11	12	9	6	10	11	8	6
Hendricks.....	Total.....	19	28	23	26	14	19	24	18	28	18	21	15
Male.....	Male.....	8	15	7	13	8	12	16	10	15	12	13	8
Female.....	Female.....	11	13	16	13	6	7	8	8	13	6	8	7
Henry.....	Total.....	28	35	34	24	33	24	33	40	32	27	20	25
Male.....	Male.....	16	24	16	14	18	11	15	25	15	12	12	13
Female.....	Female.....	12	11	18	10	15	13	18	15	17	15	8	12
Howard.....	Total.....	34	32	29	28	33	34	35	51	36	28	28	48
Male.....	Male.....	19	20	14	15	22	13	20	26	14	12	17	23
Female.....	Female.....	15	12	15	13	11	21	15	22	22	16	11	25
Huntington.....	Total.....	25	29	30	32	22	29	32	41	37	36	26	30
Male.....	Male.....	15	15	16	18	13	18	22	19	22	18	14	13
Female.....	Female.....	10	14	14	14	9	11	10	22	15	18	12	17
Jackson.....	Total.....	29	26	22	33	19	20	21	28	30	33	30	36
Male.....	Male.....	17	17	13	14	14	13	18	15	19	18	14	20
Female.....	Female.....	12	9	9	19	6	7	3	13	11	15	16	16
Jasper.....	Total.....	12	11	11	3	17	8	9	12	15	8	6	7
Male.....	Male.....	8	6	7	1	10	6	4	3	9	6	2	4
Female.....	Female.....	4	5	4	2	7	2	5	9	6	2	4	3
Jay.....	Total.....	29	37	21	31	21	23	28	23	33	29	20	19
Male.....	Male.....	14	23	13	16	11	11	11	13	16	13	11	9
Female.....	Female.....	15	14	8	15	10	12	17	8	17	16	9	10
Jefferson.....	Total.....	31	38	36	31	26	25	37	26	27	28	30	29
Male.....	Male.....	15	17	16	20	17	14	14	14	10	9	22	13
Female.....	Female.....	16	21	20	11	9	11	22	12	17	19	8	16
Jennings.....	Total.....	15	30	12	18	23	14	25	17	11	14	15	15
Male.....	Male.....	9	11	8	8	10	5	14	6	7	9	9	9
Female.....	Female.....	6	19	4	10	13	9	11	11	4	5	6	6
Johnson.....	Total.....	34	33	29	22	16	20	17	28	35	18	13	24
Male.....	Male.....	19	12	15	6	7	14	9	16	18	13	9	13
Female.....	Female.....	15	21	14	16	9	6	10	12	17	5	4	11

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Knox.....	Total.....	28	35	34	34	32	25	34	31	34	29	28	23
	Male.....	12	17	21	21	14	10	17	20	20	19	13	13
	Female.....	16	18	13	11	18	15	17	18	14	10	15	10
Kosciusko.....	Total.....	30	30	34	36	31	21	25	37	30	22	22	35
	Male.....	22	13	26	16	17	10	18	15	15	16	6	18
	Female.....	8	17	8	20	14	11	7	22	15	12	14	17
Lagrange.....	Total.....	21	25	17	17	23	15	12	11	21	13	19	17
	Male.....	10	14	6	9	12	7	7	3	11	6	7	7
	Female.....	11	11	11	7	11	8	5	6	10	7	12	10
Lake.....	Total.....	50	51	50	71	60	38	44	55	51	49	47	51
	Male.....	29	25	33	43	31	18	26	33	36	31	24	22
	Female.....	21	26	17	28	29	20	18	22	15	17	23	29
Laporte.....	Total.....	62	41	63	53	59	50	36	56	48	41	53	64
	Male.....	35	18	36	33	36	24	21	35	27	21	21	38
	Female.....	27	23	27	20	23	16	15	21	21	20	32	26
Lawrence.....	Total.....	25	24	26	38	29	20	46	30	36	26	32	33
	Male.....	16	10	17	31	14	13	23	24	18	14	15	14
	Female.....	9	14	9	7	15	7	23	15	18	12	17	19
Madison.....	Total.....	97	71	82	61	75	71	78	71	82	58	82	90
	Male.....	49	33	40	31	35	36	48	36	51	40	41	46
	Female.....	48	38	42	30	37	35	30	35	31	18	41	34
Marion.....	Total.....	327	310	345	291	247	244	341	299	279	252	274	324
	Male.....	162	174	180	157	123	126	191	164	144	141	141	197
	Female.....	165	136	165	134	124	118	150	145	135	111	133	127
Marshall.....	Total.....	36	25	30	32	21	28	34	31	41	16	18	20
	Male.....	17	8	10	9	13	12	12	14	29	7	9	12
	Female.....	19	17	20	13	8	16	12	17	12	9	9	8

Martin.....	Total.....	13	16	15	12	8	11	21	17	14	12	15	14
	Male.....	6	9	9	6	3	6	12	6	6	5	7	6
	Female.....	7	7	6	6	5	5	9	11	8	7	8	8
Miami.....	Total.....	42	34	42	29	21	28	26	25	25	32	22	22
	Male.....	23	19	25	20	10	11	15	13	15	14	14	9
	Female.....	14	15	17	9	11	15	11	12	10	18	8	13
Monroe.....	Total.....	20	16	20	20	18	19	20	19	27	19	18	28
	Male.....	12	8	11	11	12	9	9	13	14	9	9	15
	Female.....	8	8	9	9	6	10	11	6	13	10	9	13
Montgomery.....	Total.....	33	35	39	36	30	27	40	30	31	31	44	36
	Male.....	16	20	16	16	19	13	25	14	19	14	17	14
	Female.....	17	15	23	20	11	14	15	16	12	17	27	19
Morgan.....	Total.....	23	23	17	23	21	17	20	33	28	22	14	32
	Male.....	10	12	9	9	9	9	12	15	13	13	8	16
	Female.....	13	11	8	14	12	8	8	18	13	10	6	16
Newton.....	Total.....	11	15	12	8	7	4	11	21	12	7	8	11
	Male.....	4	6	4	1	4	3	6	13	6	5	5	5
	Female.....	7	9	8	7	3	1	6	8	8	2	3	6
Noble.....	Total.....	27	15	25	23	25	17	20	22	29	23	20	26
	Male.....	16	8	18	11	16	6	16	14	10	9	10	15
	Female.....	9	7	7	12	9	11	14	8	19	14	10	11
Ohio.....	Total.....	9	6	10	5	4	5	5	7	7	4	2	10
	Male.....	4	3	5	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	4
	Female.....	5	3	5	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	6
Orange.....	Total.....	18	17	25	9	17	14	19	16	16	17	16	10
	Male.....	11	8	14	3	9	7	10	6	7	9	8	4
	Female.....	7	9	11	6	8	7	9	10	9	8	8	6
Owen.....	Total.....	19	13	11	11	13	10	10	11	10	18	19	17
	Male.....	9	8	4	6	7	8	2	8	5	10	7	7
	Female.....	10	5	7	5	6	7	8	3	5	8	12	10
Parke.....	Total.....	24	22	29	16	15	16	28	22	25	22	20	34
	Male.....	13	13	18	7	5	8	18	11	9	12	11	20
	Female.....	11	9	11	9	10	8	10	11	16	10	9	14
Perry.....	Total.....	14	23	21	19	17	19	17	18	18	17	16	10
	Male.....	6	12	13	8	12	6	10	10	5	11	8	3
	Female.....	8	11	8	11	5	13	7	8	13	6	8	7

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pike.....	Total.....	23	25	22	22	22	10	29	29	34	21	21	28
	Male.....	13	12	11	8	8	6	18	11	17	12	11	12
	Female.....	10	13	11	14	14	4	11	18	17	9	10	16
Porter.....	Total.....	31	17	21	32	25	15	12	28	21	24	22	31
	Male.....	18	11	8	15	11	8	6	19	9	13	12	20
	Female.....	13	6	13	17	14	7	6	9	12	11	10	11
Posey.....	Total.....	21	22	24	26	20	14	34	28	21	22	20	19
	Male.....	11	10	12	16	14	9	20	11	11	10	8	12
	Female.....	10	12	12	10	6	5	14	15	10	12	12	7
Pulaski.....	Total.....	9	10	10	17	6	6	9	7	21	10	11	3
	Male.....	4	4	6	8	4	3	5	3	13	7	7	1
	Female.....	3	6	4	9	2	3	4	4	8	3	4	2
Putnam.....	Total.....	30	22	26	25	18	17	17	34	11	23	18	23
	Male.....	9	15	11	11	13	9	12	13	5	10	11	17
	Female.....	21	7	15	14	5	8	5	21	6	13	7	6
Randolph.....	Total.....	42	28	32	33	25	30	29	43	33	17	27	31
	Male.....	21	15	19	15	14	20	17	20	17	8	12	18
	Female.....	21	11	13	18	11	10	12	23	16	9	15	13
Ripley.....	Total.....	20	19	19	18	13	12	17	22	20	23	19	21
	Male.....	9	12	11	11	5	4	7	15	12	15	6	12
	Female.....	11	7	8	7	8	8	10	7	8	8	13	9
Rush.....	Total.....	18	20	19	24	24	23	21	17	16	17	23	20
	Male.....	10	13	10	15	9	10	11	10	8	8	16	8
	Female.....	8	7	9	15	15	13	10	7	6	9	7	12
Scott.....	Total.....	7	10	9	6	10	6	15	9	10	12	6	8
	Male.....	3	7	6	3	7	3	10	5	5	7	4	5
	Female.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	2	3

Shelby.....	Total	35	29	22	33	19	29	31	35	34	28	29	30
	Male.....	15	17	15	20	9	12	19	19	25	11	17	11
	Female.....	20	12	14	13	10	1	12	16	9	17	12	19
Spencer.....	Total	16	20	22	26	19	13	15	18	15	22	22	16
	Male.....	10	12	11	13	9	10	6	10	4	12	9	8
	Female.....	6	8	11	13	10	3	9	8	11	10	13	8
Starke.....	Total	15	11	14	7	12	6	16	16	6	8	13	12
	Male.....	12	5	6	3	12	3	4	10	3	5	9	4
	Female.....	3	6	8	4	.....	3	12	6	3	3	4	8
Staunton.....	Total	20	21	16	14	10	7	10	17	13	13	20	15
	Male.....	10	17	8	7	6	4	6	8	7	8	11	6
	Female.....	10	4	8	7	4	3	4	9	6	5	9	9
St. Joseph.....	Total	90	68	97	80	82	77	77	109	76	96	66	100
	Male.....	53	28	55	41	46	52	45	49	36	40	40	47
	Female.....	37	39	42	39	36	25	32	60	40	51	26	53
Sullivan.....	Total	19	22	21	29	23	21	34	38	32	25	30	32
	Male.....	7	12	10	14	13	7	15	15	16	14	18	16
	Female.....	12	10	11	15	9	14	19	23	16	11	12	14
Switzerland.....	Total	18	8	17	11	8	7	15	11	9	9	11	8
	Male.....	7	5	7	4	4	2	11	5	5	4	7	4
	Female.....	11	3	10	7	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	4
Tippecanoe.....	Total	56	45	67	50	41	36	48	42	37	40	41	45
	Male.....	32	21	33	28	23	11	23	23	19	19	26	28
	Female.....	24	24	34	22	19	25	25	14	18	21	18	17
Tipton	Total	10	11	20	28	17	22	21	37	25	22	15	20
	Male.....	3	3	9	13	10	14	5	18	10	11	5	13
	Female.....	7	8	11	15	7	8	16	19	15	11	10	7
Union.....	Total	9	6	5	4	9	7	6	13	7	6	8	6
	Male.....	5	3	3	3	4	4	5	8	3	3	3	6
	Female.....	4	3	2	1	5	3	1	5	4	3	5	.....
Vanderburgh.....	Total	92	86	97	84	84	75	115	86	88	79	89	113
	Male.....	51	40	60	46	59	43	59	41	40	39	35	57
	Female.....	41	46	37	38	25	32	56	45	48	40	54	56
Vermillion.....	Total	20	15	13	21	16	17	13	23	16	16	13	22
	Male.....	6	7	7	8	8	11	7	14	5	9	7	13
	Female.....	14	8	6	13	8	6	6	8	11	7	6	9

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Vigo.....	Total.....	84	87	75	87	63	73	75	86	82	81	73	91
	Male.....	36	52	37	53	34	43	38	49	53	44	33	43
	Female.....	48	35	38	34	29	30	37	37	29	37	40	48
Wabash.....	Total.....	40	23	34	24	22	24	25	32	20	21	18	23
	Male.....	17	11	17	12	14	9	14	13	14	16	8	10
	Female.....	23	12	17	12	8	15	11	19	6	5	10	13
Warren.....	Total.....	18	8	8	4	12	8	13	7	16	6	11	7
	Male.....	9	7	5	.....	4	5	8	3	8	3	8	4
	Female.....	9	1	3	4	8	3	5	4	8	3	3	3
Warrick.....	Total.....	18	21	19	26	11	17	21	25	14	24	14	25
	Male.....	8	11	11	14	7	11	12	12	6	13	8	12
	Female.....	13	10	8	12	4	6	9	13	8	11	6	13
Washington.....	Total.....	24	13	13	16	14	16	20	14	14	25	18	18
	Male.....	10	7	7	9	6	8	9	7	8	11	7	9
	Female.....	14	6	11	7	8	8	11	7	11	13	11	9
Wayne.....	Total.....	42	46	59	51	47	34	36	53	50	51	37	50
	Male.....	25	35	35	29	24	20	24	24	20	19	16	32
	Female.....	17	19	24	22	21	14	16	29	30	32	21	18
Wells.....	Total.....	27	16	32	27	23	16	17	39	24	30	26	20
	Male.....	13	7	19	17	13	8	7	21	13	14	12	11
	Female.....	14	9	13	10	10	8	10	18	11	16	14	9
White.....	Total.....	10	16	23	17	10	19	10	19	19	13	19	19
	Male.....	4	6	11	6	5	10	7	5	9	8	9	12
	Female.....	6	10	12	11	5	9	3	14	10	5	10	7

Whitley.....	Total.....	19	24	16	17	20	12	19	15	17	19	11	15
Male.....	Male.....	8	14	9	11	8	8	10	7	10	9	3	7
Female.....	Female.....	11	10	7	6	12	4	9	8	7	10	8	8
Total males.....	Total males.....	1,598	1,477	1,590	1,480	1,372	1,207	1,521	1,633	1,433	1,411	1,313	1,581
Total females.....	Total females.....	1,442	1,339	1,531	1,424	1,199	1,109	1,547	1,485	1,513	1,276	1,237	1,384
Grand total.....	Grand total.....	3,040	2,816	3,121	2,904	2,571	2,316	2,968	3,118	2,946	2,687	2,550	2,965

TABLE 4—Continued.
Deaths in Indiana, by Months, Counties, Ages, Sex, Color, Nationality and Conjugal Condition, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	UNDER 5.				5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.
		0.	1.	2.	3.														4.
Adams	Total	65	8	1	3	2	8	7	8	8	8	8	4	15	9	5	15	13
	Male	35	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	.....	5	5	2	9	6
Allen.....	Total	197	24	4	9	8	28	22	57	41	37	38	40	40	46	35	43	60
	Male	109	14	1	8	7	16	15	30	22	17	17	18	27	28	19	25	33
Bartholomew	Total	88	10	3	1	7	12	7	27	34	24	20	22	13	18	16	18	27
	Male	68	13	2	5	2	5	7	9	15	8	6	13	12	13	18	10	20
Benton	Total	43	7	1	5	1	4	3	8	2	2	2	6	5	8	5	15	13
	Male	25	6	1	5	1	4	3	6	7	6	4	7	7	8	5	6	7
Blackford	Total	30	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	3	5	1	4	4	6	4	8
	Male	18	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	.....	3	3	4	2	5
Boone	Total	55	6	9	4	3	11	3	8	11	10	6	3	15	8	13	3	7
	Male	25	2	4	3	1	3	.....	5	4	2	2	7	8	4	5	2	3
Boone	Total	30	4	5	1	2	8	3	5	6	4	1	8	4	5	8	1	4
	Male	15	6	2	2	3	10	7	11	12	18	11	6	5	18	8	20	
Brown	Total	31	9	5	2	2	6	3	6	6	5	5	3	5	8	12	7	12
	Male	26	6	1	.....	1	4	4	5	5	12	6	5	2	13	8	6	13
Brown	Total	29	7	2	2	2	1	2	7	14	3	2	2	1	5	7	4	14
	Male	16	3	1	2	.....	1	1	5	6	.....	1	.....	3	3	2	1	3
Carroll	Total	13	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	9	.....	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	11
	Male	13	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	9	.....	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	11
Carroll	Total	50	13	2	2	1	6	2	12	10	12	5	4	10	4	5	14	16
	Male	26	7	1	1	1	2	2	6	7	9	6	1	4	5	7	10	6
Carroll	Total	24	6	1	1	.....	4	.....	6	3	3	.....	3	6	3	2	7	10
	Male	24	6	1	1	.....	4	.....	6	3	3	.....	3	6	3	2	7	10

Cass	Total.....	90	11	7	3	1	8	20	22	13	13	23	16	22	32	26	41
	Male.....	50	6	1	1	1	5	10	5	8	5	20	8	14	17	12	20
	Female.....	40	5	6	2	1	3	10	17	5	8	9	8	8	15	14	21
Clark	Total.....	103	17	7	6	1	14	28	36	24	16	12	16	18	35	26	27
	Male.....	64	10	6	3	1	5	8	27	11	8	8	6	10	19	10	17
	Female.....	39	7	1	3	1	9	19	9	13	8	4	6	12	16	16	10
Clay	Total.....	95	13	10	4	3	10	14	14	18	10	9	11	16	17	11	22
	Male.....	50	9	7	3	1	5	8	9	8	5	3	4	9	7	7	13
	Female.....	45	4	3	1	2	5	6	6	9	5	5	7	7	8	4	9
Clinton	Total.....	79	17	3	3	1	11	8	16	12	13	17	14	15	19	20	20
	Male.....	45	10	3	1	1	5	5	9	6	7	3	6	10	8	11	7
	Female.....	34	7	3	2	1	6	3	7	6	6	14	4	5	11	9	13
Crawford	Total.....	30	4	3	1	1	5	9	8	9	5	3	8	9	3	7	12
	Male.....	16	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	3	3	1	7	2	1	2	7
	Female.....	14	3	3	1	1	2	5	6	6	2	2	1	7	2	5	5
Daviess	Total.....	108	26	5	3	5	13	21	13	21	15	16	14	13	11	19	18
	Male.....	49	19	3	2	3	8	11	3	10	10	6	9	10	6	14	10
	Female.....	59	7	2	3	3	5	10	10	11	5	10	7	7	5	5	8
Dearborn	T. tal.....	46	6	2	2	2	5	6	11	9	9	6	9	13	10	15	21
	Male.....	24	3	2	2	2	4	4	6	3	2	4	5	6	5	7	11
	Female.....	22	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	6	7	2	4	8	4	8	10
Decatur	Total.....	56	17	3	2	2	4	5	9	16	8	5	11	10	7	20	8
	Male.....	37	11	1	1	1	3	3	3	9	3	5	5	3	3	8	5
	Female.....	19	6	2	1	1	1	2	6	7	5	4	6	7	4	12	3
Dekalb	Total.....	50	8	3	8	2	3	5	10	15	7	10	17	5	8	15	26
	Male.....	24	3	3	6	1	5	10	11	8	6	9	8	6	7	12	12
	Female.....	26	5	3	2	1	2	9	8	7	2	4	9	4	8	6	14
Delaware	Total.....	187	23	14	3	2	19	14	38	29	32	34	27	19	30	32	36
	Male.....	96	11	5	1	2	9	10	16	13	16	16	8	11	16	14	19
	Female.....	89	12	11	2	1	10	13	22	16	19	18	15	8	14	18	17
Dubois	Total.....	40	5	4	4	2	5	2	9	7	13	12	8	8	5	6	12
	Male.....	24	2	2	3	1	3	1	5	3	6	5	4	2	3	5	8
	Female.....	16	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	7	7	4	2	2	1	6
Elkhart	Total.....	98	19	12	4	3	9	11	22	17	19	12	16	24	21	44	45
	Male.....	48	6	6	2	1	3	5	11	7	9	4	8	14	14	22	21
	Female.....	50	11	6	2	2	6	6	13	10	10	8	8	10	9	22	24

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	UNDER 5.					5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.
		UNDER 5.																	
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.													
Fayette.....	Total.....	32	6	2	3	2	3	3	9	3	3	7	6	5	3	9	2	6	14
	Male.....	15	3	2	3	2	2	2	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	10
	Female.....	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	6	3	3	.....	4	1	3	4
Floyd.....	Total.....	80	9	7	9	4	26	10	18	25	27	15	13	21	23	14	15	18	24
	Male.....	49	8	1	6	1	16	7	14	13	13	7	8	12	9	9	6	9	12
	Female.....	31	1	6	3	3	10	3	4	12	14	8	5	9	14	6	9	9	12
Fountain.....	Total.....	62	25	5	3	3	4	8	13	7	9	9	7	8	3	9	15	10	15
	Male.....	36	11	1	2	2	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	6	3	2	7	8	8
	Female.....	26	14	4	1	1	.....	.....	10	2	5	5	4	2	.....	7	8	2	7
Franklin.....	Total.....	28	10	2	.....	1	3	4	13	6	6	6	7	8	3	13	12	10	14
	Male.....	19	6	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	1	4	4	5	4	4	6	7	7	11
	Female.....	9	4	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	3	5
Fulton.....	Total.....	41	8	3	2	4	7	5	6	9	6	6	10	5	9	12	17	8	18
	Male.....	27	4	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	3	5	5	9	5	12
	Female.....	14	4	2	.....	.....	3	3	4	5	2	2	9	2	4	7	8	3	6
Gibson.....	Total.....	99	18	10	2	2	7	11	16	18	21	9	9	8	13	13	9	18	13
	Male.....	58	11	4	.....	.....	3	3	5	8	10	4	2	5	5	5	4	11	5
	Female.....	41	7	6	2	2	4	8	11	10	11	7	7	3	8	8	5	7	8
Grant.....	Total.....	169	18	14	9	9	38	23	26	38	36	26	26	22	31	23	37	52	62
	Male.....	106	11	7	3	3	18	8	14	13	19	11	13	10	16	16	13	27	44
	Female.....	64	7	7	6	6	20	15	12	25	17	15	15	12	15	10	10	10	18
Greene.....	Total.....	115	21	15	8	2	11	8	32	26	14	11	11	11	7	13	12	18	14
	Male.....	63	10	7	3	1	6	3	14	13	10	6	6	6	3	9	7	11	8
	Female.....	52	11	8	5	1	5	5	18	13	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	7	6
Hamilton.....	Total.....	84	18	6	7	2	7	6	11	19	9	9	9	5	11	6	13	16	26
	Male.....	44	6	2	3	1	3	5	3	7	3	3	8	4	4	3	9	7	17
	Female.....	40	12	4	4	1	4	1	8	12	6	6	1	1	7	3	4	9	9

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 5.				5 to 10.	10 15. 20.	20 25.	25 30.	30 35.	35 40.	40 45.	45 50.	50 55.	55 60.	60 65.	65 70.
		0.	1.	2.	3.													4.
						Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....
Knox.....	Total.....	107	14	4	7	1	12	10	14	14	15	19	11	12	15	13	24
	Male.....	60	8	2	4	1	7	6	7	8	5	6	5	8	10	7	14
	Female.....	47	6	2	3	.....	5	4	7	6	10	5	7	7	5	6	10
Kosciusko.....	Total.....	80	19	5	3	1	7	7	11	12	11	10	5	11	14	17	28
	Male.....	51	9	1	2	1	5	5	6	8	7	5	4	6	6	12	19
	Female.....	29	10	4	1	.....	2	6	6	4	4	3	1	7	8	5	9
Lagrange.....	Total.....	44	4	2	2	.....	4	1	3	6	3	10	5	4	9	7	12
	Male.....	25	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	4	4	8	4
	Female.....	19	2	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	3	8	2	3	5	3	10	4
Lake.....	Total.....	199	25	16	4	6	23	13	20	19	29	26	30	15	23	18	24
	Male.....	108	13	8	3	1	11	11	13	21	10	15	22	7	16	8	16
	Female.....	91	12	8	1	5	12	2	7	8	11	11	8	11	3	10	8
Laporte.....	Total.....	140	27	14	7	9	18	17	18	24	17	16	17	26	19	32	38
	Male.....	78	18	6	4	5	10	10	11	12	12	12	9	11	13	21	21
	Female.....	62	9	8	3	4	8	7	7	12	5	9	6	13	6	11	17
Lawrence.....	Total.....	98	15	5	4	5	10	12	15	31	12	16	19	13	7	16	9
	Male.....	49	12	2	4	.....	5	8	7	16	7	7	8	6	3	6	6
	Female.....	49	3	3	.....	3	5	4	8	15	5	9	11	5	4	8	3
Madison.....	Total.....	262	32	21	9	8	24	19	31	52	38	27	34	26	37	30	36
	Male.....	163	20	11	7	6	13	5	10	27	19	15	17	13	19	18	20
	Female.....	99	12	10	2	2	11	14	21	25	19	23	17	13	18	12	16
Marion.....	Total.....	741	112	58	26	16	85	62	132	170	183	159	183	156	173	162	203
	Male.....	416	62	35	15	6	41	31	57	82	97	81	96	78	98	95	117
	Female.....	325	50	23	11	10	44	31	75	88	86	78	87	78	75	67	86
Marshall.....	Total.....	73	15	3	.....	3	9	10	9	13	6	9	5	7	10	22	21
	Male.....	39	7	1	.....	2	7	5	2	5	2	3	2	7	6	10	13
	Female.....	34	6	2	1	.....	2	5	7	8	4	6	3	6	4	12	8

Martin.....	Total.....	39	5	4	1	3	11	7	4	13	10	3	5	9	1	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Male.....	21	1	2	1	3	4	6	1	8	5	1	2	3	6	1	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Female.....	18	4	2	1	1	7	1	3	5	5	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miami.....	Total.....	70	14	3	5	1	5	15	14	13	18	18	7	9	9	15	20	26	23	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Male.....	48	9	1	3	1	3	6	6	6	6	6	2	5	4	4	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Female.....	22	5	2	2	.....	2	9	8	8	7	11	5	5	5	8	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Monroe.....	Total.....	52	9	4	1	.....	6	4	7	17	14	7	7	4	6	10	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Male.....	32	6	3	.....	.....	4	2	4	7	4	4	4	3	3	3	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Female.....	20	4	1	1	.....	2	2	3	3	10	10	3	3	3	7	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Montgomery.....	Total.....	80	16	1	2	3	2	1	16	15	7	15	13	14	5	20	26	26	23	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Male.....	49	9	1	2	3	1	1	12	10	5	11	8	14	5	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	Female.....	35	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	5	2	4	5	8	9	8	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Morgan.....	Total.....	54	12	3	1	3	6	4	12	9	11	13	6	5	9	15	16	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Male.....	35	7	2	1	2	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	2	4	9	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Female.....	19	5	1	1	1	2	1	9	4	8	7	2	3	5	6	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N wton.....	Total.....	26	3	2	1	.....	1	6	5	4	5	5	3	6	1	3	2	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Male.....	14	1	1	1	.....	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Female.....	12	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Noble.....	Total.....	52	9	5	1	4	5	7	9	10	7	5	6	9	6	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Male.....	33	3	2	1	4	2	5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Female.....	19	6	3	.....	.....	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	6	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ohio.....	Total.....	12	2	1	.....	1	3	1	3	2	.....	3	3	3	6	1	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Male.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Female.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	5	5	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Orange.....	Total.....	49	5	2	.....	1	5	6	6	18	10	9	6	4	8	6	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Male.....	29	3	2	.....	1	3	3	4	8	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Female.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	10	9	7	3	.....	5	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Owen.....	Total.....	27	4	1	2	.....	7	6	3	6	7	9	1	4	9	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Male.....	13	3	1	1	.....	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Female.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	3	3	7	.....	1	6	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parke.....	Total.....	65	16	5	8	1	7	5	10	15	16	8	8	5	4	9	13	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Male.....	35	6	2	1	4	4	3	7	5	7	6	6	3	3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Female.....	30	10	3	2	.....	3	2	3	5	9	9	2	2	2	4	4	8	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Perry.....	Total.....	43	13	6	3	3	9	7	10	12	10	11	6	9	4	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Male.....	24	3	3	2	2	4	3	6	6	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	9	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Female.....	19	10	3	1	1	5	4	4	4	6	7	7	2	2	1	1	7	11	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	UNDER 5.											45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	
		0.				5 to 10.				25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.						40 to 45.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.									
Pike.....	Total.....	96	18	6	4	5	8	7	14	13	10	8	4	6	6	10	10	12
	Male.....	55	8	5	2	2	3	4	4	6	3	4	1	3	3	6	8	5
	Female.....	40	10	1	2	3	5	3	6	7	6	5	3	3	3	4	2	7
Porter.....	Total.....	57	10	3	2	1	1	6	7	9	6	8	6	10	7	15	16	30
	Male.....	35	5	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	6	8	4	7	10	11
	Female.....	22	5	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	4	.....	2	3	8	6	19
Posey.....	Total.....	72	11	6	4	1	6	6	10	6	17	10	7	10	16	11	9	5
	Male.....	48	4	2	2	1	6	2	8	4	8	4	4	6	5	5	5	5
	Female.....	24	7	4	2	1	1	4	5	2	9	6	3	4	11	6	4	.....
Pulaski.....	Total.....	29	7	1	2	1	3	6	1	7	4	3	5	5	3	.....	6	6
	Male.....	19	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	.....	4	4
	Female.....	10	4	1	1	1	2	3	4	.....	2	1	2	3	1	.....	2	.....
Putnam.....	Total.....	67	2	2	3	1	3	4	16	8	11	5	8	14	8	10	16	13
	Male.....	40	2	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	3	2	2	4	7	2	10	6
	Female.....	27	1	1	2	1	1	1	13	5	5	3	6	7	1	8	6	7
Randolph.....	Total.....	67	11	7	2	3	10	3	13	12	13	11	16	14	19	15	23	21
	Male.....	42	4	3	1	1	6	1	6	6	4	4	6	8	10	5	17	18
	Female.....	25	7	4	1	2	4	2	7	5	7	7	10	6	9	10	6	11
Ripley.....	Total.....	39	5	1	8	2	5	2	6	7	6	10	4	9	8	5	13	18
	Male.....	22	4	1	6	2	2	2	4	5	2	4	4	6	4	4	6	13
	Female.....	17	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	6	2	3	4	1	7	5
Rush.....	Total.....	33	7	1	1	4	7	3	8	11	6	9	6	8	14	12	15	22
	Male.....	19	4	.....	3	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	6	6	8	15
	Female.....	14	3	.....	1	1	3	2	6	8	2	4	3	6	8	6	7	7
Scott.....	Total.....	20	2	1	1	1	6	1	5	8	4	3	5	7	3	3	5	9
	Male.....	12	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	4	.....	2	2	4	2	1	2	6
	Female.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3

Shelby.....	Total.....	25	19	13	7	6	13	7	6	19	13	7	6	13	7	6	25
	Male.....	12	10	6	4	4	10	6	4	12	10	6	4	10	6	4	12
	Female.....	13	3	7	2	2	3	1	2	7	3	1	2	3	1	2	13
Spencer.....	Total.....	43	39	4	4	4	10	4	4	39	4	4	4	10	4	4	43
	Male.....	20	18	2	2	2	6	2	2	18	2	2	2	6	2	2	20
	Female.....	23	21	2	2	2	4	2	2	21	2	2	2	4	2	2	23
Starkes.....	Total.....	36	31	5	5	5	11	5	5	31	5	5	5	11	5	5	36
	Male.....	21	17	4	4	4	11	4	4	17	4	4	4	11	4	4	21
	Female.....	15	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	14	1	1	1	0	1	1	15
Steuben.....	Total.....	27	24	3	3	3	6	3	3	24	3	3	3	6	3	3	27
	Male.....	17	15	2	2	2	5	2	2	15	2	2	2	5	2	2	17
	Female.....	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
St. Joseph.....	Total.....	279	261	18	18	18	46	18	18	261	18	18	18	46	18	18	279
	Male.....	151	141	10	10	10	27	10	10	141	10	10	10	27	10	10	151
	Female.....	128	120	8	8	8	19	8	8	120	8	8	8	19	8	8	128
Sullivan.....	Total.....	83	79	4	4	4	12	4	4	79	4	4	4	12	4	4	83
	Male.....	45	43	2	2	2	6	2	2	43	2	2	2	6	2	2	45
	Female.....	38	36	2	2	2	6	2	2	36	2	2	2	6	2	2	38
Switzerland.....	Total.....	22	20	2	2	2	4	2	2	20	2	2	2	4	2	2	22
	Male.....	10	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	10
	Female.....	12	11	1	1	1	2	1	1	11	1	1	1	2	1	1	12
Tippecanoe.....	Total.....	79	72	7	7	7	14	7	7	72	7	7	7	14	7	7	79
	Male.....	39	35	4	4	4	8	4	4	35	4	4	4	8	4	4	39
	Female.....	40	37	3	3	3	6	3	3	37	3	3	3	6	3	3	40
Tipton.....	Total.....	72	68	4	4	4	8	4	4	68	4	4	4	8	4	4	72
	Male.....	38	35	3	3	3	6	3	3	35	3	3	3	6	3	3	38
	Female.....	34	33	1	1	1	2	1	1	33	1	1	1	2	1	1	34
Union.....	Total.....	7	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
	Male.....	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
	Female.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vanderburgh.....	Total.....	220	214	6	6	6	12	6	6	214	6	6	6	12	6	6	220
	Male.....	114	110	4	4	4	8	4	4	110	4	4	4	8	4	4	114
	Female.....	106	104	2	2	2	4	2	2	104	2	2	2	4	2	2	106
Vermillion.....	Total.....	49	46	3	3	3	6	3	3	46	3	3	3	6	3	3	49
	Male.....	26	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	26
	Female.....	23	22	2	2	2	4	2	2	22	2	2	2	4	2	2	23

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 5.					5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.													
Vigo.....	Total.....	224	33	13	7	12	23	12	31	40	59	37	42	38	42	42	51	44	63
	Male.....	125	16	9	4	6	17	4	16	17	29	21	23	21	23	23	31	23	36
	Female.....	99	17	4	3	6	6	8	15	23	30	16	19	17	19	19	20	21	27
Wabash.....	Total.....	74	4	4	2	2	6	8	14	15	13	7	12	9	11	11	11	13	14
	Male.....	43	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	6	6	3	5	3	5	8	4	6	9
	Female.....	31	2	2	1	.....	5	4	10	9	7	4	7	6	7	3	7	7	5
Warren.....	Total.....	23	3	3	1	.....	2	3	3	7	5	4	5	3	4	2	5	5	6
	Male.....	11	3	3	1	.....	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
	Female.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	2	4
Warrick.....	Total.....	64	6	4	5	3	9	4	11	10	8	8	8	8	4	9	7	14	14
	Male.....	32	2	3	1	2	6	1	4	9	.....	5	3	5	4	9	4	7	7
	Female.....	32	4	1	2	2	3	3	7	1	8	3	5	3	.....	.....	3	7	7
Washington.....	Total.....	44	8	4	3	2	10	2	5	11	6	8	3	7	6	11	6	10	11
	Male.....	23	4	2	2	1	5	1	1	3	3	5	2	1	5	5	5	4	6
	Female.....	21	4	2	1	1	5	1	4	8	3	3	2	5	6	6	1	6	5
Wayne.....	Total.....	74	11	2	6	3	7	9	8	29	25	24	15	13	35	36	19	35	42
	Male.....	44	5	.....	3	2	2	5	.....	14	20	20	10	8	20	20	8	17	20
	Female.....	30	6	2	3	.....	5	3	8	15	16	8	5	5	15	16	11	18	22
Wells.....	Total.....	75	11	9	6	3	12	2	10	17	11	12	11	5	11	7	9	19	10
	Male.....	43	6	5	1	2	4	.....	5	9	6	8	3	3	4	5	3	9	7
	Female.....	32	6	3	5	1	8	2	5	8	5	4	8	2	7	2	6	10	3
White.....	Total.....	46	4	4	.....	.....	4	6	9	10	9	5	7	12	6	6	11	6	13
	Male.....	17	4	3	.....	.....	2	3	9	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	10
	Female.....	29	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	1	7	5	.....	2	7	2	2	6	3	3

Whitley	43	8	5	1	.....	2	5	9	12	7	5	2	5	3	7	5	9	17	8
Male	25	6	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	3	1	6	10	5
Female	18	2	4	.....	.....	2	3	4	7	2	.....	3	4	2	4	4	3	7	3
Total																			
Total males	4,300	683	291	196	101	434	422	527	718	644	.....	577	557	578	622	704	782	932	1,098
Total females	3,210	561	247	150	132	341	262	690	871	744	.....	666	633	547	627	610	696	767	902
Grand total	7,510	1,244	538	346	233	775	684	1,217	1,589	1,388	.....	1,243	1,190	1,125	1,249	1,314	1,478	1,699	2,000

TABLE 4—Continued.

Deaths in Indiana, by Months, Counties, Ages, Sex, Color, Nationality and Conjugal Condition, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Sex.		70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Re-ported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Re-ported.	Total.
Adams	Total	12	16	12	1	1	1	239	1	269	30	1	117	78	45	.....	240
	Male	10	10	6	.....	1	1	119	1	96	23	1	62	41	17	.....	120
Allen	Female	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	113	7	.....	55	37	28	.....	120
	Total	64	66	62	7	2	2	976	10	772	21	13	459	338	177	12	986
Allen	Male	29	35	37	4	1	1	519	7	401	116	9	262	176	79	9	528
	Female	35	31	25	3	1	1	457	3	371	85	4	197	162	98	3	460
Bartholomew	Total	20	33	22	7	.....	.....	328	3	304	22	3	137	125	62	5	329
	Male	13	14	10	4	.....	.....	173	2	158	14	3	81	70	19	5	175
Benton	Female	7	19	12	3	.....	.....	153	1	146	8	.....	56	55	43	.....	154
	Total	6	10	11	.....	1	1	119	.....	101	17	1	56	49	14	.....	119
Benton	Male	3	7	9	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	61	10	1	34	29	9	.....	72
	Female	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	40	7	.....	22	20	5	.....	47
Blackford	Total	8	6	12	2	3	3	213	.....	201	11	1	116	72	23	2	213
	Male	3	3	5	2	2	2	93	.....	85	7	1	62	31	9	1	93
Blackford	Female	5	3	7	.....	1	1	120	.....	116	4	.....	64	41	14	1	120
Boone	Total	27	33	24	7	1	1	330	4	329	4	1	131	135	67	1	334
	Male	16	20	14	3	1	1	182	2	182	1	1	75	84	24	1	184
Boone	Female	11	13	10	4	.....	.....	148	2	147	3	.....	56	51	43	.....	150
Brown	Total	5	8	6	.....	2	2	126	.....	122	1	3	65	39	21	1	128
	Male	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	50	.....	.....	35	10	7	.....	52
Brown	Female	3	6	4	.....	2	2	74	.....	70	1	3	30	29	14	1	74
Carroll	Total	20	21	24	4	2	2	254	.....	239	12	3	116	93	43	2	264
	Male	13	13	17	2	1	1	145	.....	136	6	3	71	56	17	2	146
Carroll	Female	7	8	7	2	1	1	109	.....	103	6	.....	45	38	26	.....	109

Cass	Total.....	31	48	32	3	7	506	6	429	55	28	205	187	103	17	512
	Male.....	14	21	19	2	4	256	2	207	32	19	114	100	82	12	288
	Female.....	17	27	13	1	3	250	4	222	23	9	91	87	71	5	254
Clark	Total.....	35	31	24	5	4	417	97	452	37	25	250	175	82	7	514
	Male.....	17	17	12	3	3	227	57	241	22	21	159	96	25	4	294
	Female.....	18	14	12	2	1	190	40	211	15	4	91	79	57	3	230
Clay	Total.....	18	14	18	1	4	346	4	312	34	4	182	112	63	3	350
	Male.....	8	9	7	1	2	180	2	151	24	2	98	64	18	2	182
	Female.....	10	5	11	...	2	166	2	156	10	2	84	48	35	1	168
Clinton	Total.....	37	21	27	4	4	390	3	371	8	4	149	154	79	1	383
	Male.....	13	9	13	3	1	190	1	183	5	3	86	76	29	...	191
	Female.....	24	12	14	1	3	190	2	188	3	1	63	78	50	1	192
Crawford	Total.....	8	11	13	2	3	167	...	162	3	2	75	68	24	...	167
	Male.....	...	5	7	1	2	82	...	80	2	...	43	28	11	...	82
	Female.....	...	6	6	1	1	85	...	82	1	2	32	40	13	...	85
Davies	Total.....	16	11	14	4	...	384	9	378	14	1	226	106	47	14	383
	Male.....	5	4	6	1	...	185	8	181	11	1	112	58	16	7	193
	Female.....	11	7	8	3	...	199	1	197	3	...	114	48	31	7	200
Dearborn	Total.....	15	34	34	2	7	275	6	246	69	6	101	117	59	4	281
	Male.....	...	13	19	...	7	147	3	109	35	6	59	67	20	4	150
	Female.....	8	21	15	2	...	128	3	97	34	...	42	50	39	...	131
Decatur	Total.....	22	27	23	1	1	273	1	248	23	3	112	104	56	2	274
	Male.....	9	16	15	...	1	145	1	133	12	1	68	55	21	2	146
	Female.....	13	11	8	...	1	128	...	115	11	2	44	49	35	...	128
Dekalb	Total.....	22	23	27	4	1	287	1	280	25	3	112	111	63	2	288
	Male.....	13	11	16	2	1	145	1	130	10	3	60	62	22	2	146
	Female.....	9	12	11	2	...	142	...	127	15	...	52	49	41	...	142
Delaware	Total.....	31	34	34	4	3	665	22	642	38	7	334	250	99	4	687
	Male.....	9	14	17	...	2	306	10	289	23	4	173	111	99	4	316
	Female.....	22	20	17	4	1	359	12	353	15	3	161	139	71	...	371
Dubois	Total.....	12	18	20	1	...	205	2	178	39	...	91	73	43	...	207
	Male.....	6	7	9	1	...	111	2	96	17	...	52	43	18	...	113
	Female.....	6	11	11	...	...	94	...	72	22	...	39	30	25	...	94
Elkhart	Total.....	47	38	44	2	1	560	1	497	55	9	211	284	111	5	561
	Male.....	26	18	17	1	1	266	1	234	27	6	101	132	29	6	267
	Female.....	21	20	27	1	...	294	...	263	28	3	110	102	82	...	294

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.		70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and Over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Re- ported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Re- ported.	Total.
Fayette.....	Total.....	Male.....	16	10	21	2	22	166	5	169	12	.....	71	62	29	9	171
	Female.....	.....	6	4	13	1	.....	87	3	83	5	.....	37	37	10	6	90
	.....	.....	10	6	8	1	.....	79	2	76	.....	.....	34	25	19	8	81
Floyd.....	Total.....	Male.....	41	27	29	5	4	413	54	394	71	2	196	174	96	1	467
	Female.....	.....	28	12	19	.....	2	217	26	199	43	1	112	88	42	1	243
	.....	.....	15	15	10	5	2	186	28	196	28	1	84	86	54	.....	224
Fountain.....	Total.....	Male.....	16	14	22	1	.....	268	2	269	11	.....	142	85	43	.....	270
	Female.....	.....	11	7	14	.....	.....	141	2	135	8	.....	78	49	16	.....	143
	.....	.....	5	7	8	1	.....	127	.....	124	3	.....	64	36	27	.....	127
Franklin.....	Total.....	Male.....	12	26	27	5	.....	216	1	173	44	.....	73	88	56	.....	217
	Female.....	.....	5	13	17	3	.....	123	.....	96	27	.....	43	51	26	.....	123
	.....	.....	7	13	10	2	.....	93	.....	77	17	.....	30	34	30	.....	94
Fulton.....	Total.....	Male.....	22	14	17	.....	1	229	1	221	8	1	85	102	42	1	230
	Female.....	.....	16	7	8	.....	1	123	1	120	3	1	48	56	20	.....	124
	.....	.....	6	7	9	.....	.....	106	.....	101	5	.....	37	46	22	1	106
Gibson.....	Total.....	Male.....	14	15	17	4	1	318	24	322	18	2	187	104	51	.....	342
	Female.....	.....	8	7	11	.....	.....	157	9	167	8	1	98	49	19	.....	165
	.....	.....	6	8	6	4	1	161	15	165	10	1	89	55	32	.....	176
Grant.....	Total.....	Male.....	53	48	48	8	8	785	35	763	53	4	387	277	151	5	820
	Female.....	.....	41	31	28	4	1	471	27	466	39	4	249	161	86	3	496
	.....	.....	12	17	20	1	1	314	8	308	14	.....	138	116	65	2	322
Greene.....	Total.....	Male.....	22	15	27	2	1	419	2	404	14	8	231	134	55	1	421
	Female.....	.....	10	11	13	1	.....	220	2	210	10	2	130	223	71	1	223
	.....	.....	12	4	1	1	1	199	.....	194	4	1	101	63	35	.....	199
Hamilton.....	Total.....	Male.....	32	23	16	4	.....	339	11	333	14	8	168	121	61	2	350
	Female.....	.....	17	13	8	1	.....	167	6	162	9	2	83	93	23	2	173
	.....	.....	15	10	8	3	.....	172	5	171	5	1	83	96	38	.....	177

Hancock	Total	13	17	16	2	271	2	262	10	1	131	93	48	1	273
	Male	6	8	10	2	142	2	138	5	1	87	47	16	1	144
	Female	7	9	6		129		124	5		50	46	33		129
Harrison	Total	10	16	16		238	5	224	16	3	102	91	50		243
	Male	5	8	6		117	4	110	9	2	60	44	17		121
	Female	5	8	10	2	121	1	114	7	1	42	47	33		122
Hendricks	Total	19	21	30	5	250	3	247	5	1	94	103	55	1	253
	Male	11	14	16	3	134	3	131	5	1	53	63	20	1	137
	Female	8	7	14	2	116		116			41	40	35		116
Henry	Total	25	24	32	1	343	12	345	7	3	160	133	62		355
	Male	14	16	12		184	7	186	4	1	96	76	20		191
	Female	11	8	20	1	159	5	159	3	2	64	58	42		164
Howard	Total	28	25	21	4	402	14	383	20	3	197	145	67	7	416
	Male	17	11	13	3	210	8	204	13	1	106	77	26	6	218
	Female	11	14	8	1	192	6	189	7	2	88	68	41	1	198
Huntington	Total	25	30	29	7	359		325	33	1	147	118	56	38	359
	Male	10	16	21	3	194		173	20		80	66	23	24	193
	Female	15	15	8	4	166		152	13	1	67	52	33	14	166
Jackson	Total	24	23	14	1	330	7	312	24	1	176	106	55	1	337
	Male	13	9	7	1	190	2	177	14	1	118	82	22		192
	Female	11	14	7		140	5	135	10		58	53	33	1	145
Jasper	Total	6	9	6	1	119		102	16	1	62	41	16		119
	Male	1	6	1	1	66		53	12	1	35	25	5		66
	Female	5	3	5		53		49	4		27	15	11		53
Jay	Total	25	17	14	2	308	4	296	15	1	168	102	42		312
	Male	11	10	6		161		154	6	1	100	48	13		161
	Female	14	7	8	2	147	4	142	9		68	54	29		151
Jefferson	Total	34	34	30	7	336	24	329	32	3	161	122	73	5	344
	Male	18	25	11	2	185	17	186	21	2	81	71	45	2	182
	Female	16	9	19	5	171	11	170	11		80	51		3	162
Jennings	Total	12	12	25	2	206	3	187	19	3	87	79	42	1	209
	Male	6	5	15	2	101	1	90	10	2	49	37	27	1	107
	Female	7	7			106	2	97	9	1	38	42			102
Johnson	Total	24	15	23	7	280	9	288	1		122	104	63		289
	Male	15	8	12	2	148	6	148	1		68	54	27		149
	Female	9	7	11	5	137	3	140			54	50	36		140

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.		70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 Over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Re-ported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Re-ported.	Total.
Knox.....	Total.....		13	18	14	2	2	354	13	340	23	4	195	123	49	.....	367
	Male.....		6	11	5	1	1	183	4	175	14	3	108	69	15	.....	192
	Female.....		7	7	9	1	1	166	9	165	9	1	87	54	34	.....	175
Kosciusko.....	Total.....		34	19	35	4	3	979	1	344	15	1	151	141	66	2	360
	Male.....		17	9	19	1	2	195	1	185	9	1	91	79	23	2	196
	Female.....		17	10	16	3	1	164	1	159	6	.....	60	62	43	.....	163
Lagrange.....	Total.....		17	16	26	1	.....	204	.....	189	14	1	77	76	51	.....	204
	Male.....		8	7	16	.....	.....	99	.....	89	10	.....	43	31	22	.....	99
	Female.....		9	9	10	1	.....	105	.....	100	4	1	34	42	29	.....	105
Lake.....	Total.....		23	30	31	5	9	615	1	441	164	11	366	170	29	7	616
	Male.....		10	11	14	1	8	350	1	241	100	10	216	99	29	.....	331
	Female.....		12	9	17	4	1	265	.....	200	64	1	150	71	.....	.....	285
Laporte.....	Total.....		40	57	35	10	5	619	12	446	170	15	379	194	121	7	631
	Male.....		18	38	25	3	5	355	12	254	99	14	186	114	60	.....	387
	Female.....		22	19	10	7	.....	264	.....	192	71	1	123	80	61	.....	264
Lawrence.....	Total.....		18	18	24	2	7	367	7	362	8	4	197	115	59	3	374
	Male.....		7	10	10	2	5	188	4	185	5	2	112	53	20	2	192
	Female.....		11	8	14	.....	2	179	3	177	3	.....	85	57	39	1	183
Madison.....	Total.....		47	32	47	6	14	874	34	843	56	9	475	293	127	13	906
	Male.....		23	16	23	3	9	473	21	456	29	9	290	149	44	11	494
	Female.....		24	16	24	3	5	401	13	387	27	.....	185	144	83	2	414
Marion.....	Total.....		210	161	163	20	28	3,028	505	3,003	407	73	1,638	1,196	696	63	3,333
	Male.....		102	80	80	11	20	1,630	240	1,636	228	.....	945	667	236	43	1,890
	Female.....		108	81	83	8	8	1,398	245	1,427	179	57	693	529	400	21	1,643
Marshall.....	Total.....		20	22	31	3	.....	320	1	296	21	4	140	131	69	1	321
	Male.....		10	11	16	1	.....	161	1	148	12	2	80	63	19	.....	162
	Female.....		10	11	15	2	.....	159	.....	148	9	2	60	58	40	1	159

Martin.....	Total.....	5	11	8	1	4	144	.....	161	2	5	93	52	20	3	168
	Male.....	2	7	4	.....	2	86	.....	51	.....	2	48	24	10	3	161
	Female.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	58	.....	80	.....	3	45	28	10	.....	83
Miami.....	Total.....	24	21	30	5	.....	353	3	30	83	-8	154	136	66	.....	356
	Male.....	15	14	19	.....	.....	201	2	179	21	.....	80	78	80	.....	203
	Female.....	9	7	11	2	.....	152	1	141	12	.....	59	58	86	.....	153
Monroe.....	Total.....	14	15	17	2	1	237	7	239	2	3	103	96	42	3	244
	Male.....	10	9	9	2	1	128	4	126	1	2	49	49	18	3	182
	Female.....	4	6	8	.....	.....	109	3	110	1	1	41	47	24	.....	112
Montgomery.....	Total.....	39	48	32	5	1	407	5	396	15	1	147	173	92	.....	412
	Male.....	20	21	19	3	.....	203	3	194	11	1	75	96	85	.....	206
	Female.....	19	23	13	2	1	204	2	202	4	.....	72	77	57	.....	206
Morgan.....	Total.....	18	16	21	1	3	258	3	250	6	6	108	99	51	3	281
	Male.....	12	10	8	1	2	132	2	128	3	4	65	48	18	3	134
	Female.....	6	6	13	.....	1	126	1	122	3	2	43	51	33	.....	127
Newton.....	Total.....	8	10	13	1	1	127	.....	113	12	2	53	47	25	.....	127
	Male.....	5	3	5	.....	1	59	.....	40	4	.....	27	24	17	.....	59
	Female.....	3	7	8	1	.....	68	.....	64	.....	.....	26	23	8	.....	64
Noble.....	Total.....	24	22	27	4	.....	272	.....	251	20	1	115	105	52	.....	272
	Male.....	14	10	13	2	.....	141	.....	129	12	.....	64	59	18	.....	141
	Female.....	10	12	14	2	.....	131	.....	122	8	1	51	46	34	.....	131
Ohio.....	Total.....	7	7	8	.....	.....	67	7	69	4	1	29	25	20	.....	74
	Male.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	34	4	34	3	1	16	17	5	.....	38
	Female.....	6	4	3	.....	.....	33	3	35	1	.....	13	8	15	.....	36
Orange.....	Total.....	8	8	9	2	5	192	2	190	2	2	96	79	17	2	194
	Male.....	3	6	5	1	4	95	1	93	2	1	85	29	8	2	96
	Female.....	5	2	4	1	1	97	1	97	.....	.....	39	50	9	.....	98
Owen.....	Total.....	17	12	9	1	1	157	5	164	6	2	62	61	39	.....	162
	Male.....	10	8	3	1	1	74	2	72	4	.....	29	33	14	.....	76
	Female.....	7	4	6	.....	.....	83	3	92	2	2	33	28	25	.....	86
Parke.....	Total.....	21	16	12	1	.....	269	4	261	9	3	137	89	47	.....	273
	Male.....	14	11	7	.....	.....	144	1	136	6	3	70	55	20	.....	145
	Female.....	7	5	5	1	.....	125	3	125	3	.....	67	34	27	.....	128
Perry.....	Total.....	12	16	10	4	.....	208	1	171	27	1	114	67	28	.....	209
	Male.....	6	9	4	.....	.....	101	.....	86	14	1	62	35	4	.....	101
	Female.....	6	7	6	4	.....	107	1	85	13	.....	52	32	24	.....	108

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and Over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Re-ported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Re-ported.	Total.
Pike.....	Total.....	16	13	10	1	.....	282	4	277	5	4	171	77	37	1	286
	Male.....	8	10	3	.....	.....	136	3	134	2	3	85	35	9	1	136
	Female.....	8	3	7	1	.....	146	1	143	3	1	76	42	28	.....	147
Porter.....	Total.....	28	23	20	3	1	279	.....	213	62	4	111	105	61	2	279
	Male.....	19	12	11	.....	.....	150	.....	113	34	3	68	60	20	2	150
	Female.....	9	11	9	3	1	129	.....	100	28	1	43	45	41	.....	129
Posey.....	Total.....	11	19	14	1	2	250	19	237	29	3	138	87	42	2	269
	Male.....	5	10	5	1	1	133	11	126	17	1	88	43	13	2	144
	Female.....	6	9	9	.....	1	117	8	111	12	2	52	44	29	.....	125
Pulaski.....	Total.....	72	8	7	2	1	119	.....	104	10	5	64	40	14	1	119
	Male.....	5	5	6	2	.....	67	.....	57	3	3	37	22	7	1	67
	Female.....	7	3	1	.....	1	52	.....	47	7	2	27	18	7	.....	52
Putnam.....	Total.....	24	12	25	5	.....	259	5	255	9	.....	117	106	41	.....	264
	Male.....	15	9	11	3	.....	134	2	130	6	.....	71	59	15	.....	136
	Female.....	9	3	14	2	.....	125	3	123	3	.....	46	56	26	.....	128
Randolph.....	Total.....	18	32	31	5	1	364	4	353	12	3	143	152	71	2	368
	Male.....	11	20	19	2	1	195	1	185	9	1	79	85	31	1	196
	Female.....	7	12	12	3	.....	169	3	168	3	2	64	67	40	1	172
Ripley.....	Total.....	11	19	37	6	.....	223	.....	179	44	.....	84	88	50	1	223
	Male.....	9	8	12	2	.....	119	.....	96	23	.....	49	53	16	1	119
	Female.....	2	11	15	4	.....	104	.....	83	21	.....	35	35	34	.....	104
Rush.....	Total.....	18	21	23	4	1	230	12	231	10	1	84	109	49	.....	242
	Male.....	9	12	13	2	.....	118	6	116	6	.....	46	58	20	.....	124
	Female.....	9	9	10	2	1	112	6	113	4	1	38	51	29	.....	118
Scott.....	Total.....	11	5	4	1	1	108	.....	99	7	2	47	44	16	1	108
	Male.....	6	4	3	.....	.....	65	.....	61	3	1	32	27	5	1	65
	Female.....	5	1	1	1	1	43	.....	38	4	1	15	17	11	.....	43

Shelby.....	Total.....	26	13	13	20	34	7	1	352	9	336	21	4	156	127	76	2	361
Male.....	Male.....	11	11	16	11	16	3	1	185	5	174	13	3	86	75	27	2	190
Female.....	Female.....	13	9	18	9	18	4	.....	167	4	162	8	1	70	52	49	.....	171
Spencer.....	Total.....	22	10	12	10	21	1	.....	201	23	194	29	1	120	63	40	1	224
Male.....	Male.....	12	6	8	6	8	1	.....	103	11	99	15	.....	45	28	11	.....	114
Female.....	Female.....	10	4	13	4	13	.....	.....	98	12	95	14	1	75	35	29	1	110
Starke.....	Total.....	10	6	6	6	6	.....	1	136	.....	116	19	1	70	48	16	2	134
Male.....	Male.....	6	4	3	4	3	.....	1	77	.....	67	9	1	39	26	10	2	77
Female.....	Female.....	4	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	59	.....	49	10	.....	31	22	6	.....	59
Steuben.....	Total.....	19	18	18	18	18	2	1	176	.....	154	20	2	53	82	39	2	176
Male.....	Male.....	9	8	12	8	12	2	1	87	.....	77	8	2	29	40	16	2	87
Female.....	Female.....	10	10	6	10	6	.....	.....	89	.....	77	12	.....	24	42	23	.....	89
St. Joseph.....	Total.....	40	57	41	4	4	4	2	1 006	12	822	186	10	579	399	123	7	1 016
Male.....	Male.....	23	20	23	3	3	.....	.....	531	7	423	109	6	334	158	42	4	538
Female.....	Female.....	17	37	18	1	1	.....	.....	475	5	399	77	4	245	151	81	3	480
Sullivan.....	Total.....	17	15	13	5	5	5	6	324	2	318	6	2	170	107	48	1	336
Male.....	Male.....	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	159	1	155	3	2	91	51	17	1	160
Female.....	Female.....	9	7	10	2	2	3	.....	165	1	163	3	.....	79	56	31	.....	166
Switzerland.....	Total.....	14	11	15	2	2	2	.....	128	4	124	5	3	46	56	27	3	132
Male.....	Male.....	11	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	59	3	3	26	25	11	.....	65
Female.....	Female.....	3	4	8	2	2	.....	.....	65	2	65	2	.....	20	31	16	.....	67
Tippecanoe.....	Total.....	51	33	33	5	5	5	3	542	9	457	89	5	204	220	118	9	551
Male.....	Male.....	36	12	15	2	2	3	3	287	3	235	51	4	113	124	46	7	290
Female.....	Female.....	15	21	18	3	3	.....	.....	255	6	222	38	1	91	96	72	2	261
Tipton.....	Total.....	15	14	12	2	2	3	3	247	1	240	5	3	130	88	29	1	248
Male.....	Male.....	7	6	6	2	2	2	1	113	1	109	3	2	66	40	22	1	114
Female.....	Female.....	8	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	131	2	1	64	48	22	.....	134
Union.....	Total.....	10	7	11	1	1	1	.....	86	.....	77	7	2	33	32	21	.....	86
Male.....	Male.....	8	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	44	4	.....	17	23	10	.....	50
Female.....	Female.....	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	36	.....	33	3	.....	16	9	11	.....	36
Vanderburgh.....	Total.....	56	51	39	9	9	1	1	912	176	859	199	30	503	363	217	5	1 088
Male.....	Male.....	29	25	16	3	3	1	.....	472	87	436	109	14	276	243	73	5	539
Female.....	Female.....	27	26	23	6	6	.....	.....	440	89	423	90	16	227	138	144	.....	529
Vermillion.....	Total.....	21	10	14	1	1	.....	.....	209	2	190	11	3	102	69	32	1	204
Male.....	Male.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	82	8	1	58	33	9	.....	101
Female.....	Female.....	11	5	9	1	1	.....	.....	103	.....	96	3	2	44	36	23	.....	103

TABLE 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and Over.	Unknown.	White.	Colored.	American.	Foreign.	Not Re-ported.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Not Re-ported.	Total.
Vigo.....	Total.....	55	36	36	3	14	911	46	833	99	25	433	332	151	21	957
	Male.....	25	21	14	2	11	438	27	440	54	21	238	184	57	16	515
	Female.....	30	15	22	1	3	423	19	393	45	4	195	148	94	5	442
Wabash.....	Total.....	22	33	23	1	2	309	2	294	15	2	140	108	63	1	311
	Male.....	11	16	16	1	2	153	2	146	8	1	71	58	26	1	155
	Female.....	11	17	7	...	...	156	...	148	7	1	69	50	37	...	156
Warren.....	Total.....	10	8	9	3	...	118	...	112	4	2	47	49	21	1	118
	Male.....	4	5	5	1	...	56	...	54	1	2	28	22	5	1	56
	Female.....	6	3	4	2	...	62	...	58	3	1	19	27	16	...	62
Warrick.....	Total.....	12	14	10	1	2	222	13	214	18	3	111	83	88	...	235
	Male.....	8	9	7	...	...	115	4	107	10	2	57	47	15	...	119
	Female.....	4	5	3	1	2	107	9	107	8	1	57	36	23	...	116
Washington.....	Total.....	19	16	15	2	2	211	...	207	...	4	97	74	38	2	211
	Male.....	11	4	5	1	1	94	...	90	...	4	46	35	11	2	94
	Female.....	8	12	10	1	1	117	...	117	...	...	51	39	27	...	117
Wayne.....	Total.....	45	54	60	4	1	523	33	486	61	9	190	240	113	13	556
	Male.....	22	32	31	3	1	277	16	253	33	7	107	186	42	8	293
	Female.....	23	22	29	1	...	246	17	233	28	2	83	104	71	5	263
Wells.....	Total.....	8	17	25	5	2	297	...	292	10	5	151	95	44	4	297
	Male.....	5	11	13	4	1	155	...	141	6	5	83	48	20	4	155
	Female.....	3	6	10	1	1	142	...	151	4	...	71	47	24	...	142
White.....	Total.....	10	12	13	...	2	194	...	175	12	7	83	74	30	7	194
	Male.....	3	9	6	...	1	92	...	77	9	6	37	37	12	6	92
	Female.....	7	3	7	...	1	102	...	98	3	1	46	37	18	1	102

Whitley	18	22	20	3	.....	202	2	191	12	1	93	71	38	2	204
Male	7	10	7	1	.....	103	1	98	6	.....	50	39	15	.....	104
Female	11	12	13	2	.....	99	1	93	6	.....	43	32	23	2	100
Total males	1,158	1,011	990	136	145	16,948	758	15,488	1,832	306	8,855	6,269	2,216	266	17,606
Total females	1,044	1,115	1,194	162	115	15,669	617	14,827	1,299	160	6,910	5,527	3,796	113	16,286
Grand total	2,202	2,126	2,184	298	260	32,617	1,375	30,285	3,131	466	15,765	11,796	5,952	379	33,892

TABLE A.

Births by Months, Color and Nationality of Parents, for Year Ending December 31, 1903.

COUNTIES.	1903.												Sex.		Color.				Nationality.				Not Re-ported.		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Total.	White.		Color'd.		American.		Foreign.			
													Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Adams.....	37	27	34	43	33	23	40	63	87	30	30	32	219	479	260	219	3	2	318	349	157	126	4	2	
Allen.....	79	137	100	112	84	112	109	80	151	128	100	97	637	652	1,289	634	650	1,284	940	940	205	106	131	120	
Bartholomew.....	33	41	43	41	30	34	50	44	41	45	31	30	231	238	469	230	232	462	385	413	11	13	0	0	
Benton.....	20	25	27	25	17	20	12	15	20	16	11	11	113	113	226	114	113	225	203	213	17	12	0	0	
Blackford.....	57	32	53	37	38	53	43	46	47	56	43	44	283	268	551	283	268	551	507	517	30	29	4	1	
Boone.....	40	53	52	49	33	33	39	31	48	50	37	49	269	252	521	267	251	518	508	508	4	5	3	2	
Brown.....	16	13	18	20	25	22	38	35	36	33	26	21	177	163	340	177	163	336	346	357	2	2	18	27	
Carroll.....	25	19	18	30	25	22	43	32	36	33	26	21	187	183	369	187	183	362	315	316	22	24	15	15	
Cass.....	28	28	29	19	30	26	43	35	35	29	32	28	171	156	327	171	156	327	324	323	1	2	2	2	
Clark.....	30	44	21	9	13	8	41	42	35	29	32	28	183	146	329	183	146	327	315	316	22	24	15	15	
Clay.....	112	62	59	96	46	36	74	39	49	77	33	32	373	342	715	372	339	711	636	673	75	38	24	31	
Clinton.....	31	40	57	43	36	32	39	29	37	36	30	24	224	219	443	224	218	442	400	413	2	2	24	21	
Crawford.....	20	18	22	20	17	10	20	28	21	19	21	36	125	121	246	125	121	245	173	176	45	53	7	17	
Davies.....	53	50	48	42	55	64	60	46	57	71	39	45	333	317	650	332	316	648	620	633	9	10	1	1	
Dearborn.....	25	32	32	29	35	27	38	35	35	34	25	35	198	180	378	194	179	373	357	362	9	10	7	7	
Decatur.....	29	18	22	63	20	20	37	20	29	42	32	14	196	150	346	196	150	346	342	340	2	2	3	6	
Dekalb.....	36	26	28	36	24	10	25	22	21	36	63	10	158	133	291	158	133	291	262	263	28	28	1	1	
Delaware.....	115	106	85	90	63	76	124	87	88	66	66	67	577	479	1,056	570	470	1,040	1,037	1,037	31	31	12	3	
Dubois.....	58	38	29	29	43	31	31	34	36	41	34	35	223	216	439	223	216	439	427	430	4	5	27	12	
Dunkirk.....	70	42	20	56	33	19	101	31	17	101	40	17	298	251	547	296	251	547	483	508	30	20	27	12	

Fayette	25	20	26	10	25	14	21	13	32	21	20	20	180	117	247	123	114	7	3	239	242	4	2	1
Floyd	21	25	25	7	21	16	20	41	15	22	21	23	127	130	257	120	129	7	1	239	242	10	11	2
Franklin	40	36	28	23	26	15	21	31	27	23	18	29	166	167	333	166	167	1	1	243	240	15	7	4
Fountain	13	8	18	23	18	15	22	31	22	23	17	10	111	91	202	111	144	1	1	201	202	1	1	1
Fulton	29	24	24	18	9	29	26	19	15	22	22	16	111	144	255	111	144	1	1	251	250	1	1	1
Gibson	45	45	36	50	42	54	60	69	39	66	56	63	327	297	624	316	288	11	9	587	610	11	17	5
Grant	79	131	112	95	109	79	131	89	58	87	68	68	545	568	1,113	545	568	11	9	1,108	1,108	11	17	1,108
Greene	27	32	45	24	58	35	45	57	56	32	24	23	251	207	468	251	207	6	4	443	451	6	3	3
Hamilton	49	29	43	35	43	29	49	51	35	45	41	26	261	210	501	266	236	6	4	481	490	11	3	1
Hancock	30	38	38	30	39	23	22	29	45	17	24	29	188	176	364	186	176	1	1	338	351	12	4	1
Harrison	29	29	14	41	36	19	46	40	35	40	29	16	196	168	364	195	168	1	1	362	362	1	2	1
Hendricks	19	22	22	38	27	27	64	44	79	53	36	36	172	196	369	335	250	1	1	344	345	1	2	1
Henry	78	35	44	36	48	27	64	44	79	53	36	36	340	255	595	335	250	1	1	494	454	9	12	1
Howard	43	45	32	42	38	27	50	39	38	69	46	46	258	515	250	254	279	7	4	582	497	3	1	1
Huntington	42	47	47	54	46	39	45	66	48	47	37	27	279	558	279	279	279	1	1	550	553	3	1	1
Jackson	51	43	36	45	43	41	35	38	42	52	35	23	244	240	484	243	239	1	1	406	475	10	7	1
Jasper	14	12	17	18	14	13	18	13	7	19	13	22	88	92	180	88	92	2	1	159	161	19	15	4
Jay	42	39	50	64	48	50	69	32	51	38	28	47	308	250	558	306	249	2	1	527	539	15	4	5
Jefferson	22	19	26	20	18	10	26	37	17	27	12	9	108	128	236	103	121	5	7	229	231	4	3	1
Jennings	30	26	20	9	18	29	37	22	23	22	16	42	151	143	294	149	142	2	1	281	288	9	5	3
Johnson	18	21	12	28	22	15	17	25	15	19	23	10	111	114	225	109	113	2	1	224	225	2	1	1
Knox	63	46	68	51	64	64	51	69	49	144	81	85	465	442	937	487	439	8	3	891	900	26	19	8
Kosciusko	35	26	39	51	42	28	39	33	25	84	30	36	256	212	408	256	212	1	1	384	381	9	5	64
Lagrange	34	20	33	21	41	28	31	23	32	29	28	34	190	164	354	190	164	1	1	336	345	12	3	1
Lake	51	42	41	46	51	50	51	50	39	36	40	47	281	254	545	281	264	1	1	308	302	230	237	2
Laporte	61	57	68	71	66	44	74	77	40	61	69	58	400	346	746	389	346	1	1	523	579	204	156	11
Lawrence	57	39	50	39	51	42	51	40	55	52	60	49	309	256	665	309	256	1	1	562	562	110	114	6
Madison	143	139	123	140	135	132	137	121	153	132	124	124	840	797	1,960	840	797	9	9	1,513	1,510	462	402	44
Marion	359	311	344	311	318	310	358	334	362	342	342	342	2,068	1,964	4,496	1,964	1,828	162	136	3,382	3,519	462	402	44
Marshall	45	45	52	53	43	39	36	36	28	42	44	44	234	242	496	234	242	1	1	428	430	9	9	47
Martin	16	25	22	21	15	19	9	16	13	20	15	16	87	97	207	120	87	1	1	201	201	2	2	9
Miami	28	26	21	20	16	16	21	23	39	32	39	16	147	153	303	143	135	4	4	234	230	25	13	13
Monroe	28	21	17	21	20	19	21	24	45	32	43	16	157	162	299	156	139	1	1	239	239	1	1	9
Montgomery	67	38	47	41	58	39	62	36	38	56	48	48	303	266	689	301	284	2	2	568	575	1	1	2
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22	18	132	132	279	147	132	1	1	277	277	1	1	1
Morgan	20	23	17	23	20	31	32	28	20	30	22													

TABLE A—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1903.												SEX.		COLOR.				NATIONALITY.				NOT RE- PORTED.		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	White.		Color'd.		Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
																Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						

Parke.....	29	26	40	23	20	6	31	28	29	32	22	22	161	148	311	163	147	1	297	302	13	302	173	173
Perry.....	16	20	24	32	38	40	66	40	26	58	24	18	206	199	396	206	189	1	190	209	30	209	1	1
Pike.....	16	19	24	26	22	17	42	19	36	47	35	43	205	187	373	202	166	1	367	367	40	367	1	1
Porter.....	18	21	15	20	20	16	32	19	13	27	24	22	122	111	233	124	111	3	192	194	8	194	6	6
Poey.....	38	27	31	29	42	30	36	43	45	38	40	51	255	197	452	219	194	3	431	438	8	438	1	1
Pulaski.....	10	17	17	11	8	5	19	13	12	15	4	5	74	62	136	74	62	4	124	130	8	130	5	5
Putnam.....	41	28	32	27	36	24	33	34	30	23	29	31	202	180	382	202	176	4	371	374	2	374	3	3
Randolph.....	37	54	64	48	50	52	53	53	45	53	42	55	315	298	613	312	283	5	504	508	5	508	6	6
Ridley.....	19	20	16	33	33	12	11	21	16	10	24	18	92	123	222	99	137	3	154	159	6	159	4	4
Rush.....	21	17	17	13	20	20	23	32	25	27	37	30	142	140	282	138	137	4	275	280	.....	280	5	5
Scott.....	20	7	10	7	11	14	11	5	17	22	23	7	84	70	154	84	70	3	153	153	.....	153	.....	.....
Shelby.....	34	42	35	53	34	14	51	33	33	56	31	33	218	221	442	214	223	4	423	433	8	433	6	6
Spencer.....	55	17	12	61	24	15	45	14	5	13	16	8	178	189	367	176	184	2	365	359	5	359	5	5
Starke.....	41	10	10	9	12	12	14	13	6	13	16	14	76	68	144	76	68	5	121	128	23	128	13	13
Steuben.....	14	9	12	23	23	14	10	9	4	4	11	9	79	83	162	79	83	.....	117	151	.....	151	9	9
St. Joseph.....	97	64	88	170	86	77	96	96	81	87	61	72	566	509	1,075	562	506	4	673	712	378	348	16	7
Sullivan.....	27	23	29	22	27	33	26	20	35	27	29	32	177	153	340	177	153	.....	329	329	1	329	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	12	11	6	11	14	7	18	12	11	21	19	11	76	77	153	76	77	.....	153	153	.....	153	.....	.....
Tippecanoe.....	39	41	31	30	25	25	34	21	25	44	39	28	216	187	405	216	184	2	297	297	68	27	37	7
Tipton.....	24	15	38	53	50	34	21	26	27	52	34	47	195	226	421	195	226	.....	408	414	3	414	4	4
Union.....	11	5	8	7	10	11	11	8	11	8	11	6	53	54	107	53	51	.....	107	107	.....	107	.....	.....
Vanderburgh.....	113	98	80	86	114	146	96	94	75	101	92	79	519	597	1,146	508	546	41	1,015	1,062	94	49	30	8
Vermillion.....	33	23	22	21	33	26	34	34	24	35	37	37	190	167	357	189	166	1	317	327	25	17	13	11
Vigo.....	121	86	89	14	81	96	91	76	57	125	101	95	611	562	1,163	587	538	24	996	981	58	46	102	126

Wabash.....	76	34	42	44	31	31	87	41	24	55	52	45	297	265	562	264	263	3	2	519	534	23	10	13	11
Warren.....	10	18	20	11	10	5	7	17	20	20	19	11	90	78	168	90	78	2	2	163	161	3	5	1	1
Warrick.....	5	4	29	19	18	21	7	14	13	21	18	6	91	84	175	89	82	2	2	175	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	29	26	31	16	19	14	28	26	17	34	23	29	179	113	292	179	113	.....	.....	287	288	.....	.....	1	.....
Wayne.....	56	46	68	53	36	44	75	78	41	69	48	51	331	334	665	321	321	10	13	619	641	92	18	11	3
Wells.....	32	38	19	31	29	30	20	38	32	49	27	20	195	180	375	195	180	.....	.....	357	363	11	9	4	.....
White.....	58	33	23	36	31	21	90	83	29	40	27	23	2	231	447	216	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	441
Whitley.....	33	21	23	19	26	23	89	29	24	30	52	27	181	145	326	181	144	.....	1	319	316	3	6	.....	.....
Total.....	3,910	3,434	3,535	3,809	3,538	3,065	4,272	3,763	3,631	4,314	3,438	3,307	22,748	21,268	44,016	22,764	20,921	394	317	38,868	39,776	2,877	2,209	3,133	2,863

TABLE B.

Births, Number of Children Born to Each Mother, Grouped Ages of Parents, Still, Plurality and Illegitimate Births, Year Ending December 31, 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO EACH MOTHER.													
	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth and Over.	Not Re-ported.
Adams.....	479	105	92	70	70	41	27	24	19	10	11	11	2	6
Allen.....	1,289	360	253	188	135	102	72	68	36	21	19	8	15	21
Bartholomew.....	469	132	113	65	60	32	23	14	11	9	6	3	1	2
Benton.....	228	74	52	32	16	19	8	17	6	5	3	1	3	2
Blackford.....	551	165	134	86	52	38	30	17	10	9	6	3	1	...
Boone.....	521	143	128	70	59	40	22	26	14	9	3	2	3	2
Brown.....	172	35	25	24	14	25	13	12	8	7	7	...	...	...
Carroll.....	350	109	82	50	28	25	18	16	7	4	5	...	...	5
Cass.....	362	108	78	55	39	28	21	16	9	4	2	...	...	6
Clark.....	327	82	71	64	37	23	19	17	6	4	1	...	...	1
Clay.....	715	178	147	98	92	50	53	31	23	15	16	3	9	...
Clinton.....	443	135	87	49	46	45	30	17	19	8	4	1	2	...
Crawford.....	246	54	47	45	46	18	16	8	5	5	2	...	...	...
Davies.....	650	172	121	91	69	61	41	28	19	17	8	4	3	9
Dearborn.....	376	105	85	62	33	33	13	9	16	8	4	4	3	1
Decatur.....	346	104	72	52	41	21	26	10	4	9	3	1	1	2
DeKalb.....	291	82	66	49	32	19	14	10	8	3	4	1	2	1
Delaware.....	1,056	343	220	166	116	71	51	25	22	13	15	5	3	6
Dubois.....	439	90	80	74	62	45	31	16	17	11	9	1	2	1
Elkhart.....	547	167	124	101	63	33	20	12	8	5	2	2	2	8

TABLE B—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO EACH MOTHER.													
	Total.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth and Over.	Not Reported.
Parke.....	311	75		47	34	31	23	16	9	7	5	1	1	3
Perry.....	395	114	62	46	41	33	31	20	12	12	8	3	4	3
Pike.....	372	82	73	58	60	29	25	28	10	9	4	3	1	3
Porter.....	233	70	43	37	16	18	18	9	10	4	4	3	1	3
Posey.....	452	120	86	71	58	40	27	22	12	7	1	1	4	3
Pulaski.....	136	38	22	10	22	6	16	12	4	3	3	1	1	1
Putnam.....	382	105	78	59	38	36	24	10	12	8	5	4	2	1
Randolph.....	613	199	120	91	59	35	39	31	20	5	3	3	3	5
Ripley.....	222	61	44	34	27	19	7	3	10	8	1	2	6	1
Rush.....	282	78	68	44	36	24	17	7	4	2	2	2	1	1
Scott.....	154	33	33	11	11	19	4	6	1	3	1	1	1	31
Shelby.....	442	139	88	72	29	35	26	12	12	7	4	4	3	13
Spencer.....	367	81	73	61	39	39	25	12	15	4	8	3	3	4
Starke.....	144	41	31	16	14	13	10	6	5	2	1	3	1	1
Steuben.....	162	47	33	24	18	21	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	6
St. Joseph.....	1,075	294	216	161	113	90	65	42	28	24	22	10	15	5
Sullivan.....	330	131	70	53	36	14	16	7	1	4	2	2	2	2
Switzerland.....	153	34	30	27	19	9	11	12	3	4	5	2	2	4
Tippecanoe.....	405	115	91	63	38	28	22	15	14	3	5	4	4	6
Tipton.....	421	106	66	78	48	36	26	21	12	10	4	4	4	6
Union.....	107	37	28	14	9	7	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	2
Vanderburgh.....	1,146	336	260	168	114	69	59	45	33	20	15	8	17	2
Vermillion.....	357	107	68	40	32	18	17	17	4	4	4	2	3	1
Vigo.....	1,163	359	250	186	123	85	51	38	33	18	9	5	3	3

Wabash.....	562	169	131	89	47	46	24	21	13	5	2	6	4	5
Warren.....	168	47	35	34	16	11	10	9	2	3	3	3	1	1
Warrick.....	175	24	31	34	23	20	13	8	5	2	2	3	2	1
Washington.....	292	65	62	40	30	27	19	15	15	8	8	4	1	1
Wayne.....	665	237	143	94	58	51	41	20	11	3	3	2	2	3
Wells.....	375	113	80	51	35	31	22	12	10	6	6	3	3	3
White.....	447	117	96	70	56	38	24	7	14	10	3	3	2	7
Whitley.....	526	104	69	46	42	24	11	10	2	2	3	1	1	6
Grand total	44,016	12,547	9,305	6,602	4,764	3,317	2,401	1,654	1,135	701	456	236	270	528

TABLE B—Continued.

Births, Number of Children Born to Each Mother, Grouped Ages of Parents, Still, Plurality and Illegitimate Births, Year Ending December 31, 1903.

COUNTIES.	GROUPED AGES OF PARENTS.												Still-births.				Plurality Births.				Illegitimate Births.			
	Under 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		Not Rep'd.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adams.....	5	37	171	254	190	131	77	28	6	2	1	1	28	22	4	4	4	10	4	3	1	1	3	2
Allen.....	9	77	434	619	486	381	223	79	20	6	1	1	102	85	13	13	13	16	10	10	16	1	10	12
Bartholomew.....	3	48	208	268	177	133	63	15	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Benton.....	8	13	87	112	80	66	29	16	11	1	1	1	18	18	11	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Blackford.....	4	74	261	330	197	130	72	13	4	1	3	1	5	1	5	5	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Boone.....	12	40	228	278	181	136	75	15	13	1	1	1	3	46	13	13	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Brown.....	11	13	169	180	146	148	26	13	10	1	2	1	6	8	3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Carroll.....	2	36	138	183	130	162	42	23	9	1	1	1	19	31	2	2	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Cass.....	1	27	146	186	117	94	62	8	5	1	5	1	19	31	3	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Clark.....	3	35	143	191	137	90	32	10	9	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clay.....	7	88	316	344	262	238	105	40	19	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Clinton.....	4	48	183	224	147	114	21	21	8	1	1	1	32	28	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Crawford.....	81	98	70	84	48	137	21	23	13	4	4	1	9	4	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Darke.....	6	62	279	346	220	184	102	33	17	1	3	1	6	4	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dearborn.....	23	23	153	196	147	122	54	28	9	1	4	1	9	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Deratur.....	33	33	144	195	133	101	51	14	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dekalb.....	2	40	118	139	121	93	38	18	10	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware.....	14	144	507	580	356	271	141	42	11	1	4	1	16	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dubois.....	15	26	160	227	176	155	67	27	7	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Elkhart.....	27	27	260	336	192	148	65	20	7	1	1	1	16	9	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Fayette	4	30	108	132	94	70	34	12	5				1	6	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1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TABLE B—Continued.

COUNTIES.	GROUPED AGES OF PARENTS.														Still-births.		Plurality Births.		Illegitimate Births.			
	Under 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		Not Rep'd.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.						
Parke	4	33	128	159	132	103	40	12	2	2	2	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perry	18	46	184	169	86	96	67	30	19	1	1	28	51	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pike	2	37	148	194	123	100	55	23	7	1	1	17	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Porter	2	20	93	117	92	72	36	23	7	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Posey	2	38	178	240	175	150	73	17	13	2	2	2	2	2	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pulaski	1	17	42	66	56	40	29	10	3	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Putnam	6	36	137	191	155	126	62	25	12	1	1	7	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Randolph	17	85	289	329	213	159	75	27	9	1	1	4	4	17	9	9	7	7	9	9	9	9
Ripley	4	11	47	81	78	54	23	12	6	1	1	58	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rush	3	26	122	156	106	84	41	13	4	1	1	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott	1	19	63	73	44	28	10	1	9	1	1	16	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Shelby	6	43	196	231	153	132	57	21	9	2	2	12	10	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Spencer	5	27	123	169	124	117	65	24	9	2	2	37	28	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Starke	6	72	66	47	25	14	9	5	2	2	2	11	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Steuben	13	62	82	61	47	24	9	2	2	2	2	11	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Joseph	4	74	441	590	452	338	141	58	18	1	1	11	7	21	15	8	7	3	8	3	8	3
Sullivan	2	145	261	122	44	51	22	12	1	1	1	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	6	53	72	53	35	10	4	4	1	1	1	8	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tiptecanoe	14	24	190	228	125	128	47	22	18	2	2	1	6	5	6	3	4	5	8	4	1	4
Tipton	4	55	176	200	151	131	66	24	9	2	2	7	5	6	3	3	5	8	8	8	8	8
Union	2	12	52	56	38	35	11	4	3	1	1	29	4	22	28	6	7	29	25	25	25	25
Vanderburgh	11	103	839	966	778	160	148	6	30	1	4	29	4	22	28	6	7	29	25	25	25	25
Vermillion	2	23	133	184	116	98	46	15	9	1	2	49	51	3	3	4	4	15	15	15	15	15
Vigo	14	524	648	403	176	47	26	26	26	1	9	5	3	26	14	14	10	4	4	4	4	4

Wabash.....	18	254	283	177	158	64	44	2	.....	1	1	38	35	10	6	5	9	11	6
Warren.....	2	79	96	57	52	23	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1
Warrick.....	2	56	82	77	65	35	11	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	110	150	106	96	52	18	12	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	5	4	3
Wayne.....	8	302	372	246	199	82	27	13	.....	.....	.....	11	4	8	6	5	1	3	10
Wells.....	10	50	155	191	105	61	25	9	.....	1	.....	17	1	5	5	4	2	2	3
White.....	40	180	235	127	139	70	22	11	.....	2	1	8	2	7	10	6	6	3	3
Whitley.....	3	143	179	123	89	39	12	4	.....	1	.....	9	3	5	7	3	5	3	5
Grand Total.....	653	4,490	23,171	15,897	11,312	6,159	2,066	896	35	125	15	1,397	1,080	657	464	446	382	375	354

TABLE C.

Marriages by Months, Color and Nationality, Year Ending December 31, 1903.

COUNTIES.	1903.												Color.		NATIONALITY.						Total.		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	White.	Colored.	American.		Foreign.		Not Reported.				
															Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.		Grooms.	Brides.
Adams.....	25	14	14	17	16	16	21	18	15	17	20	17	210	6	165	167	39	37	6	6	210		
Allen.....	95	74	69	75	48	31	68	58	80	86	64	55	797	2	728	759	71	39	6	5	803		
Bartholomew.....	25	28	33	16	13	15	28	14	22	14	16	26	246	1	245	248	8	5	.....	.....	248
Benton.....	16	15	7	12	7	14	8	8	11	11	10	16	120	2	114	116	7	5	.....	.....	121
Blackford.....	15	7	16	18	21	18	20	19	17	23	23	17	214	.....	206	208	8	.....	.....	1	214
Boone.....	23	21	30	20	16	15	14	17	27	21	22	27	253	.....	250	252	3	.....	.....	1	253
Brown.....	14	1	16	7	9	8	.....	4	17	9	5	10	95	.....	93	95	2	.....	.....	.....	95
Carroll.....	15	24	14	18	1	10	16	12	14	27	17	20	187	.....	193	196	4	1	.....	.....	197
Cass.....	28	24	24	32	27	33	15	20	30	37	32	34	340	2	290	296	38	21	14	25	342		
Clark.....	26	36	48	48	34	15	15	20	22	41	37	30	355	35	332	338	9	8	29	29	370		
Clay.....	43	22	27	35	35	40	36	32	49	41	36	19	404	11	399	404	16	11	.....	.....	415
Clinton.....	28	22	23	23	18	26	28	25	24	36	25	41	319	.....	316	319	2	.....	1	.....	319
Crawford.....	12	14	12	9	11	11	11	13	14	13	17	20	157	.....	99	108	41	36	17	13	157	
Davies.....	27	17	26	26	15	15	15	24	34	37	31	18	326	2	318	322	6	1	4	5	328		
Dearborn.....	11	20	14	33	19	14	16	18	23	25	26	17	230	6	228	231	8	5	.....	.....	236
Decatur.....	29	16	20	10	13	13	10	15	18	28	16	27	212	3	215	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
Dekalb.....	41	29	24	25	13	17	8	17	15	24	25	25	269	.....	265	267	4	2	.....	.....	269
Delaware.....	96	44	25	72	59	43	65	44	37	65	49	25	584	20	583	590	20	13	1	1	604		
Dubuque.....	12	15	8	12	26	10	6	9	21	32	14	8	173	.....	171	172	2	1	.....	.....	173
Elkhart.....	46	25	18	38	30	43	43	36	28	64	38	33	440	2	418	426	19	18	5	8	442		

Fayette.....	8	13	9	8	14	30	7	13	23	7	15	18	10	125	6	120	119	3	3	8	9	131
Floyd.....	23	19	28	20	14	30	33	18	18	23	40	25	27	241	19	286	285	11	2	3	2	300
Fountain.....	14	13	13	12	19	14	22	15	17	23	23	17	25	218	1	213	217	16	3	.....	.....	219
Franklin.....	14	11	11	12	18	19	8	10	6	23	23	6	16	149	.....	137	142	13	.....	.....	.....	149
Fulton.....	13	32	10	18	19	19	10	13	18	16	18	17	19	197	1	165	171	14	11	19	16	198
Gibson.....	12	16	20	14	14	20	20	28	33	33	71	16	15	216	11	222	225	3	1	2	1	227
Grant.....	76	64	62	60	72	72	43	33	31	33	61	75	86	761	13	746	753	28	.....	.....	.....	774
Greene.....	9	20	31	16	27	24	26	28	33	33	84	27	42	302	.....	296	299	6	3	.....	.....	302
Hamilton.....	32	32	21	21	14	14	26	28	24	37	37	24	32	286	4	294	298	6	1	.....	.....	300
Hancock.....	16	17	17	11	16	16	23	20	25	24	30	19	22	224	.....	228	233	6	.....	.....	.....	234
Harrison.....	14	15	9	21	11	9	10	13	16	16	22	17	30	186	3	199	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Hendricks.....	20	13	16	16	9	9	12	17	21	16	13	18	18	107	2	197	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Henry.....	18	23	22	23	19	21	19	24	27	30	26	29	29	274	7	278	281	3	.....	.....	.....	281
Howard.....	18	21	24	26	38	27	14	31	32	36	36	85	41	335	6	323	323	12	8	.....	.....	341
Huntington.....	22	21	16	25	31	31	7	21	17	24	24	21	27	257	.....	255	257	2	.....	.....	.....	257
Jackson.....	18	22	15	24	18	27	19	16	24	25	25	17	32	263	4	251	253	6	3	.....	.....	267
Jasper.....	10	10	6	7	3	6	9	12	12	11	11	8	8	107	.....	103	106	4	1	.....	.....	107
Jay.....	30	17	18	24	16	16	16	13	12	34	26	26	32	268	2	297	297	2	.....	.....	.....	290
Jefferson.....	13	23	23	16	18	24	21	10	23	24	24	24	26	234	11	234	236	5	1	.....	.....	245
Jennings.....	12	13	13	11	8	10	7	2	13	23	23	8	.....	119	1	118	120	2	.....	.....	.....	120
Johnson.....	11	7	15	16	15	15	13	14	18	25	25	17	14	176	4	179	180	1	.....	.....	.....	180
Knox.....	34	24	18	33	23	23	30	35	30	46	46	22	35	347	11	353	353	5	4	.....	.....	358
Kosciusko.....	30	16	21	20	18	23	20	30	19	36	30	40	40	302	1	300	300	3	3	.....	.....	303
Lagrange.....	8	10	12	11	8	18	3	9	13	14	10	22	138	138	.....	136	138	2	.....	.....	.....	138
Lake.....	67	61	39	72	62	89	79	71	76	95	95	81	66	838	13	623	642	223	203	2	6	951
Laporte.....	31	9	9	19	31	24	26	23	26	38	38	33	11	268	7	247	251	41	37	2	2	230
Lawrence.....	14	15	9	16	22	19	7	23	25	27	27	24	24	228	3	231	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	231
Madison.....	63	69	74	71	68	79	86	74	82	89	81	79	875	875	40	860	869	52	41	3	6	915
Marion.....	206	189	149	224	116	331	181	198	202	400	400	167	118	2,277	254	2,316	2,339	158	128	7	14	2,481
Marshall.....	19	13	19	26	16	12	15	10	15	19	19	18	18	260	.....	194	200	6	.....	.....	.....	200
Martin.....	14	17	5	13	14	10	10	13	6	16	16	13	9	140	.....	140	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Miami.....	30	24	21	22	26	26	15	28	28	25	25	32	32	284	2	247	247	25	20	14	28	286
Monroe.....	37	11	16	22	12	11	11	19	25	18	18	29	29	265	4	297	299	2	.....	.....	.....	299
Montgomery.....	28	28	21	23	11	27	28	13	27	28	20	23	23	273	4	222	223	1	1	64	68	277
Morgan.....	5	16	12	15	15	15	11	19	24	23	23	10	10	187	.....	186	187	1	.....	.....	.....	187
Newton.....	15	15	6	2	.....	5	3	4	5	9	9	5	12	81	.....	79	78	2	3	.....	.....	81
Noble.....	14	10	20	11	21	19	14	10	12	19	19	16	19	185	.....	179	183	6	2	.....	.....	185
Ohio.....	2	9	3	8	1	3	1	4	3	8	8	6	12	53	1	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Orange.....	22	16	14	17	7	18	17	16	11	16	16	29	19	202	.....	.....	.....	202	202	.....	.....	202
Owen.....	12	8	11	20	6	16	22	18	32	36	36	30	24	235	.....	178	178	.....	57	.....	.....	235

TABLE C—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1903.												COLOR.		NATIONALITY.						Total.		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	White.	Colored.	American.		Foreign.		Not Reported.				
															Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.		Grooms.	Brides.
Parke.....	25	29	24	26	13	13	13	8	16	34	20	33	247	7	242	243	12	11	98	98	254		
Perry.....	17	13	14	30	14	10	19	17	15	21	23	16	202	2	96	102	13	9	1	1	209		
Pike.....	12	12	13	21	15	11	21	26	12	17	24	16	198	2	199	199	32	21	1	1	200		
Porter.....	12	18	4	13	11	23	20	15	15	17	19	8	173	21	143	154	2	1	1	1	175		
Posey.....	9	13	13	17	26	12	27	20	17	29	22	25	209	21	228	229	2	1	1	1	230		
Pulaski.....	7	15	9	8	7	4	2	1	6	8	9	15	90	1	89	88	2	3	1	1	91		
Putnam.....	15	10	12	15	15	9	20	15	26	18	17	25	187	6	186	185	1	1	1	1	187		
Randolph.....	20	27	16	17	27	27	21	21	17	32	16	27	250	6	254	256	1	1	79	79	256		
Ripley.....	5	8	8	18	26	14	7	6	7	17	19	16	153	4	74	74	1	1	1	1	153		
Rush.....	8	10	1	9	10	3	9	5	12	16	10	6	92	4	96	96	1	1	1	1	96		
Scott.....	5	2	5	6	3	4	4	3	5	4	8	6	55	6	55	55	1	2	1	1	55		
Shelby.....	96	20	15	30	9	17	24	19	29	38	32	25	298	6	293	292	1	2	1	1	294		
Spencer.....	12	16	13	19	15	15	15	23	28	17	31	29	225	12	236	236	9	2	1	1	237		
Starke.....	3	6	9	10	9	14	13	8	11	7	8	8	88	1	79	86	1	2	1	1	88		
Steuben.....	17	10	10	9	11	14	13	9	13	18	14	23	161	1	160	161	1	1	1	1	161		
St. Joseph.....	37	46	25	61	65	53	65	55	45	72	67	28	608	11	499	503	113	111	7	5	619		
Sullivan.....	19	30	27	37	22	22	39	35	28	44	33	53	384	2	386	386	1	1	1	1	386		
Switzerland.....	14	7	9	10	6	10	4	6	12	6	6	9	100	5	100	100	22	18	2	2	100		
Tippecanoe.....	24	36	17	34	21	37	30	20	28	80	34	28	334	5	315	319	22	18	2	2	339		
Tipton.....	17	17	16	18	16	13	10	7	15	26	28	17	200	1	198	198	2	2	1	1	200		
Union.....	5	3	4	3	5	7	1	2	7	6	4	4	51	1	51	51	26	7	6	7	51		
Vanderburgh.....	62	16	61	72	75	74	64	57	99	65	84	66	714	81	763	781	38	7	1	1	795		
Vermillion.....	12	12	12	9	9	11	12	11	15	13	14	16	147	1	134	140	13	7	1	1	146		
Vigo.....	83	43	50	65	48	76	64	59	77	108	70	90	781	51	780	793	42	29	10	10	832		

Wabash.....	36	17	15	34	22	25	27	21	25	45	42	33	339	3	337	337	4	4	4	1	342
Warren.....	7	11	4	6	2	10	10	14	10	7	8	-7	96	...	85	89	8	3	1	1	96
Warrick.....	9	11	26	14	19	14	12	20	6	27	6	30	192	2	164	164	.....	30	30	194	194
Washington.....	10	8	16	11	10	21	11	9	20	19	13	28	176	.....	176	176	.....	.....	.....	176	176
Wayne.....	37	33	26	31	14	38	35	24	41	50	29	32	382	8	381	383	8	6	1	1	390
Wells.....	23	19	26	14	11	13	24	31	16	29	28	23	257	.....	252	256	4	4	1	1	257
White.....	24	20	16	6	11	7	15	11	9	15	19	13	166	.....	77	81	4	2	85	83	166
Whitley.....	11	17	12	11	12	11	7	2	8	19	16	16	142	.....	139	141	3	1	.....	.....	142
Grand total....	2,301	1,989	1,883	2,298	1,824	2,301	2,026	1,990	2,339	3,071	2,420	2,432	26,117	757	24,794	25,205	1,290	937	790	832	26,874

TABLE D.
Marriages, Grouped Ages, for the Year Ending December 31, 1903.

COUNTIES.	Under 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 AND OVER.		NOT REPORTED.		Total.
	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	
Adams.....	9	61	149	124	36	17	10	6	4	16	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	210
Allen.....	6	123	555	545	157	86	56	27	19	4	9	2	1	1	6	1	1	6	803
Bartholomew.....	4	67	176	118	41	17	10	9	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	248
Benton.....	1	28	94	82	18	5	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	121
Blackford.....	9	61	146	135	44	13	9	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	214
Boone.....	25	97	161	114	32	23	23	9	7	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	253
Brown.....	4	35	70	46	10	6	4	7	6	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	95
Carroll.....	10	40	130	120	27	15	11	12	12	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	197	
Cass.....	1	76	238	217	58	28	16	9	17	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	29	342	
Clark.....	4	71	210	197	81	49	27	15	10	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	370
Clay.....	9	115	279	259	82	33	27	18	12	6	6	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	415
Clinton.....	16	146	217	181	43	22	25	13	8	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	319
Crawford.....	85	86	40	46	13	13	9	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	157
Daviess.....	5	79	228	195	61	31	12	13	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	323
Dearborn.....	5	38	154	150	44	32	24	13	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	236
Decatur.....	4	65	155	120	39	19	6	7	7	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	215
Dekalb.....	30	63	161	156	50	30	10	7	10	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	269
Delaware.....	31	205	403	300	105	65	45	20	13	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	36	604
Dubois.....	4	27	121	89	28	16	9	8	16	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	173
Elkhart.....	4	83	304	289	82	37	31	23	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	442
Fayette.....	2	39	98	76	24	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	131
Floyd.....	6	57	196	179	52	37	23	12	10	6	6	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	300
Fountain.....	7	68	161	113	30	25	12	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	219
Franklin.....	3	33	107	97	30	13	5	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	149
Fulton.....	9	61	142	107	26	17	11	6	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	196

TABLE D—Continued.

COUNTIES.	UNDER 20.		20 TO 30.		30 TO 40.		40 TO 50.		50 TO 60.		60 TO 70.		70 TO 80.		80 AND OVER.		NOT REPORTED.		Total.
	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.			
Pulaski.....	3	31	59	51	22	6	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	91
Putnam.....	3	52	144	116	26	8	6	6	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	187
Randolph.....	25	94	178	128	31	18	8	8	7	6	5	2	2	2	153	153	153	153	256
Ripley.....	1	17	60	61	24	12	7	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153
Rush.....																			96
Scott.....	3	20	36	32	9	1	3	3	11	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	55
Shelby.....	11	87	199	155	51	28	11	11	11	3	3	2	3	3	8	8	8	8	294
Spencer.....	4	62	152	138	50	24	16	5	12	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	237
Starke.....	2	31	57	42	21	8	4	5	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	88
Steuben.....	2	31	107	92	31	21	12	11	6	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	161
St. Joseph.....	8	148	457	384	107	53	21	14	11	12	6	2	3	3	6	5	6	6	619
Sullivan.....	2	205	336	140	31	29	14	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	294
Switzerland.....	2	21	61	61	16	10	5	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	10	10	10	10	237
Tippecanoe.....	3	51	208	232	94	38	18	11	7	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	339
Tipton.....	9	63	141	108	28	16	13	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
Union.....	15	27	29	27	12	4	4	4	4	4	6	2	2	2	6	4	4	4	51
Vanderburgh.....	22	130	281	603	408	44	57	12	13	1	6	1	2	1	6	4	4	4	755
Vermillion.....	9	53	100	73	26	14	5	4	5	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	148
Vigo.....	17	196	512	471	210	94	39	42	39	15	12	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	832
Wabash.....	10	86	221	204	75	28	15	11	14	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	342
Warren.....	1	29	64	49	21	13	6	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	96
Warrick.....	3	33	118	114	37	21	27	7	4	3	1	2	1	1	16	16	16	16	194
Washington.....	10	64	112	74	23	13	9	7	2	4	2	2	2	2	16	16	16	16	176
Wayne.....	11	77	270	247	67	41	17	12	11	4	5	4	1	1	9	5	5	5	380
Wells.....	15	92	179	132	41	20	12	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	257
White.....	2	41	114	94	32	17	10	9	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	166
Whitley.....	28	28	100	84	24	17	5	3	4	4	2	1	2	2	5	5	5	5	142
Grand total.....	895	6,481	17,107	14,948	5,232	2,749	1,661	1,082	758	350	323	134	98	16	789	794	789	794	26,874

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